The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Terrible Accident in Marseilles, France.

Twelve Persons Crushed to Death by Falling Houses.

New Candidates for the Throne of Spain.

SANTA ANNA ONCE MORE IN ACTION.

A Revolutionary Plot Discovered in Mexico.

EUROPE.

Terrible Accident at Marseilles—Twelve Persons Crushed by Falling Houses—New Candidates for the Spanish Throne—Matters in Rome.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 5.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in this city this morning by the falling of two houses with a tremendous crash. Twelve persons were buried in the ruins, but it is not thought all were killed. Two bodies have been recovered from the *débris*....

MADRID, Feb. 5.—It is reported to-day that the Duke of MONTPENSIER'S candidature for the throne of Spain, will be altogether abandoned. Prince GEORGE, a Catholic, 37 years of age, son of the King of Saxony, is now talked of in some quarters, while others propose Prince CHARLES of Prussia....The clerical estimates passed the Cortes yesterday afternoon, after a strenuous opposition.

ROME, Feb. 5.—Another session of the Ecumenical Council was held yesterday. The Archbishop of Turin celebrated mass, and five of the fathers delivered addresses. The Committee Postulata meets once a week. The Committee de Fide has completed a great part of its work. ....The *Civilta Cattolica*, published here, has a remarkable article entitled "Des Mauvais Politiques et le Concile." After referring to the menaces against the Ecumenical Council establishing decrees contrary to modern ideas, it says the Bishops despise menaces. If Governments make laws at variance with the decrees of the Council, the subjects will not be held to observe them, and to exact obedience to such laws would be odious tyranny. If Governments separate Church from State, they must expect terrible revolutions to overthrow them. France alone has been true to the Concordat, and the Council will bear this in mind.

The French Mission—Reported Appointment by the Emperor of a Representative at Washington.

PARIS, Feb. 5—Evening.—It is reported to-day that LUCIEN ANATOLE PREVOST PARADOL, the celebrated author, has been appointed Minister from France to Washington.

[M. PREVOST PARADOL is a native of Paris. He was born Aug. 8, 1829, and is, therefore, at this time in the full vigor of manhood. He received his early education at the College Bourbon, and subsequently entered the Ecole Normal, where he remained until 1851. At the former school he gained a number of prizes, and at the latter had the honor of taking the prize for eloquence, given by the French Academy, for his eulogy of St. Pierre. In 1855 he took the degree of Doctor in Letters, was appointed to the Chair of French Literature by the Faculty of Aix, and in 1856 became one of the editorial corps of the *Journal des Débats*. In 1860 he was for a time connected with the *Presse*, but soon resumed his connection with the *Débats*. He has also written for other journals, and among his contributions those to the *Courrier du Demanche* are said to have attracted much attention, being both violent and sarcastic. In 1863 he ran as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif, but was unsuccessful. In April, 1865, he was elected member of the French Academy in the place of M. AMPERE, and in May, 1867, he was appointed by the Academy as one of the Committee of five members to superintend a new edition of the *Historical Dictionary of the French Language*. He is the author of a number of marked works, literary and political, among which may be mentioned *Du Rôle de la Famille dans l' Education*, which was crowned" by the French Academy in 1857, and *Les Anciens Partis*, a political treatise, for which the author was fined 1,000 francs and imprisoned for a month. The appointment, therefore, of M. PREVOST PARADOL by the French Emperor as Minister to the United States may be considered not only as a tribute to his brilliant abilities as a man of literary culture, but at the same time as an evidence of that more liberal policy, which is at present controlling the political affairs of the Empire.]

Spirit of the London Press—Telegraphic Troubles in England—Renewed Opposition to the University Tests—Steel and the Bessemer Patents—American Credit Improving.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Times* this morning has an editorial on American legislators and legislation, wherein it comments on the composition and peculiarities of the Houses of the United States Congress. The writer attributes the faults in American legislation to the utter absence of ability in the House of Representatives —a natural sequence to the popular elections. The Senate, however, is better, the *Times* thinks, because its members are otherwise chosen.... The *Saturday Review* of to-day predicts that the Irish land question, and bills for regulating the ballot and the diffusion of education, will engross the attention of Parliament at the coming session....The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening protests against the interruption of the Indo-Chinese trade in opium as contemplated....Extraordinary scenes are occurring at the telegraph offices throughout England. The dissatisfaction is universal, and the complaints of delay and error have been greatly multiplied since the new arrangement went into effect. In this city particularly crowds of people surround the offices, and there is the utmost confusion....The movement for the abolition of university tests has been renewed vigorously. A large meeting was held at Plymouth last evening, and resolutions looking to that end were unanimously adopted. Other meetings are to held elsewhere....Manufacturers here are preparing to take advantage of the expiration in March next of the Bessemer steel patents....There has recently been an improved demand for the American bonds, both Federal and State.

Extensive Fires in Massachusetts—Large Planing Mill Burned in Philadelphia—Destructive Fire in St. Louis.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The large machine shop in Milford, Mass., owned by MACY & ELDRIDGE, and occupied by E. A. ALBEE, was burned last night. Loss $30,000; no insurance....SARGENT'S wheel manufactory in West Amesbury was burned last night, with three buildings adjoining. The loss was $40,000, and the insurance $12,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Three fires have occurred here since midnight, two being trifling, and the third the total destruction of WALLACE'S planing mill on Spring Garden-street, above Broad; loss $20,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—The saloon of the Messrs. HOFFID, corner of Market-street, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $10,000 or $12,000; insured for $10,000.

MEXICO.

Movements to Reinstate Santa Anna—Puebla Quiet—Disorders in Other Sections—Insurgent Victory at San Luis Potosi.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1, *via* HAVANA, Feb. 5.—An attempt by the troops to assassinate LERDO DE TEJADA and proclaim SANTA ANNA has been discovered here and frustrated. The ringleaders were arrested and lodged in prison....It is believed that General NEGRETE is concealed in this city working in favor of SANTA ANNA.....Order has been restored in Puebla....The authorities in Michoacan are arming troops. The real purpose is unknown, but the pretence is to preserve the peace....Troops have marched from Vera Cruz against the Orizaba insurgents. General ECHEGARY has joined the insurgents ....A battle took place in San Luis Potosi, on the 14th ult., between the insurgents and the Government troops. The insurgents were victorious, capturing twenty pieces of artillery and compelling General ROCHA to fly in haste.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

The Peabody Obsequies—Order of Exercises—Funeral of Horace Binney, Jr.—Masonic Honors to the Late George D. Prentice.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The following is the order of exercises arranged for the funeral of the late GEORGE PEABODY, which is to take place on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock:

Sacred music by a select choir under Professor WILLCOX.

Reading of Scripture lessons by Rev. Mr. MARSH, pastor of the Memorial Church, Georgetown.

Address by Hon. ROBT. C. WINTHROP, President of the Peabody Educational Fund.

Prayer by Rev. Professor BARBOUR, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church, in Peabody, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The Union League house is draped in mourning in respect to the memory of the late President, HORACE BINNEY, Jr. The members will attend the funeral in a body on Monday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—The burial and masonic rites of the late GEORGE D. PRENTICE will take place on Sunday, the 6th inst., at Cave Hill Cemetery. These were postponed on the day of the funeral owing to the inclemency of the weather.

PACIFIC COAST.

Destructive Fire and an Earthquake in San Francisco—The New Mint in Nevada—Trouble Among Silver Miners—Mining Stocks in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The Golden Gate Iron Works were burned this morning....A slight shock of earthquake at San Francisco and vicinity was felt yesterday....The branch mint at Carson City, Nev., commenced operations yesterday, coining only silver dollars....Trouble is threatened at the Ely Silver Mines, Nevada; parties jumped the Panoche Mine. A company of armed men were sent to dispossess the jumpers. It is also reported the Mormons have taken possession of the ranches belonging to the Gentiles in the Ely District, and announced their intention of holding them at all hazards....Mining stocks—The market is weak; business fair. HALE & NORCROSS have declared a dividend of $6 per share, payable on 10th inst.; Alpha, $12; Belcher, $18; Bullion, $10; Chollar Potosi, $19; Confidence, $20; Crown Point, $18; Empire Mill, $22; Gould & Curry, $44; Hale & Norcross, $155; Imperial, $30; Kentuck, $97; Occidental, $12; Ophir, $13; Overman, $67; Savage, $38; Sierra Nevada, $8; Yellow Jacket, $52.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Two Homicides in Missouri—A Double Murder—Conviction for Murder in Ohio—A Singular Affair in Rhode Island.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—In a street quarrel in St. Joseph, night before last, between several parties, MICHAEL CULLIGAN was shot by H. L. CHURCH, and died soon after. CHURCH, who is a conductor on the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, gave himself up and was committed. CULLIGAN was a "roustabout" on the river, and a quarrelsome man....An old feud, existing between SINCLAIR and JACKSON HURST on one side, and JOSEPH FRY, CLAIB. JONES and others, on the opposite side, culminated on Tuesday last, at Rushville, Mo., in the death of the two former. An altercation occurred in a store, when the HURSTS walked out and were assailed with stones, one of which struck JACKSON HURST on the head, knocking him insensible. JOSEPH FRY then struck SINCLAIR HURST with a piece of scantling, crushing his skull. He also dealt JACKSON HURST a similar blow while he was insensible, terribly fracturing his skull. The testimony at the inquest showed that the HURSTS were drunk, and had been very quarrelsome, and had been really the assailing party.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—The jury in the WAREHAM murder case brought in a verdict about 1 o'clock this morning finding PHILIP WAREHAM guilty of murder in the second degree. He was tried for murder in the first degree for killing DAVID KIRBY, in August last, in this city. A motion for a new trial has been made.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5.—Mrs. MELIANA SUTCLIFFE was examined this morning on the charge of attempting to shoot Mrs. ARIADNE B. MERCUR. She was adjudged probably guilty, and held in $5,000 bail for trial.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Female Equality in Missouri—Political Disabilities in Kansas—Impeachment of a Judge in the West Virginia Senate—A Hard Fight on Registration in the House.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The bill to regulate the compensation of teachers has been amended by the lower branch of the Legislature so as to give females the same pay as males where equally qualified and performing like duties.... A joint resolution has been introduced looking to the carrying out of the resolution of the Radical caucus a few evenings since in regard to giving the ballot to all disfranchised persons.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The Kansas Senate yesterday passed a bill removing all disabilities, to take effect after the promulgation of the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb 5.—The Senate last evening, by a vote of 14 to 6, concurred in the House resolution for the impeachment of Judge NAT. HARRISON, of the Seventh Judicial District. ....In the House, yesterday, the political struggle over the registration question was the most prolonged contest that ever transpired in the Legislature of the State. The liberal and straight Republicans, with few exceptions, united in the passage of the Wells bill, vesting the power of appointments in the Governor.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 5.—The impeachment of Governor REED was killed in the House last night at 10 o'clock, by a vote of 30 to 21. The minority report was adopted.

Severe Storm on the Atlantic Coast—A Number of Disasters Reported—A Schooner Wrecked Near Wilmington, N. C., and Five Lives Lost.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 5.—Last night one of the most terrible storms ever experienced here, visited this neighborhood. Thus far, four marine disasters have been reported off our coast, all occurring yesterday. The schooner *Eleanor T.*, from Baltimore, with a cargo of fertilizers, consigned to G. PARSLEY & Co. of this city, went ashore at 4 o'clock P. M., a few miles from Fort Fisher, and immediately went to pieces. Five men, supposed to have been her entire crew, were lost. When the vessel broke up these men were seen clinging to portions of the wreck, but in a few moments all were washed off by the heavy sea, and lost. The other three vessels were the schooner *Samuel C. Ecborn*, Captain FARRAN, from Hyde County; the schooner *Racer*, Captain HATCHELL, from Elizabeth City, and schooner *Bay*, Hyde County, all having cargoes of corn consigned to merchants here, were also wrecked; but some hopes are entertained of saving some of the cargo of the latter vessel. No reports have yet been received of the effects of the terrible gale of last night, but it is feared that there has been a fearful loss of lives and vessels.

WASHINGTON.

The House General Debate—Progress of the Gold Conspiracy Investigation—Proposed Change in Port Officers for New-York—The New Post Office—Tax on Shipbuilding Materials—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Only one branch of Congress, the House, was in session to-day, and the proceedings there were purely of the buncombe order, the meeting having been entirely for speechmaking and not for business. About twoscore Congressmen were present, composed chiefly of those who wanted to talk, and of the other class, who considered it a more comfortable place in which to write their letters than in their hotels and boarding houses. The galleries were almost entirely deserted, and no interest whatever was manifested anywhere.

THE GOLD PANIC INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the gold speculations by the Banking and Currency Committee, which has become extremely tedious, was continued. The manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city was examined, and there was a long discussion in the Committee as to the future conduct of the investigations.

THE NEW-YORK PORT OFFICERS.

The question of making the Port Wardens of New-York Port under-officers of the General Government, instead of the State, lingers in the House Committee of Commerce. An effort will be made to get it before the Senate Committee next week. The parties moving in this matter are very urgent and persistent, and have prepared papers showing the necessity of the change.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Committee of the House were to have had a meeting to-day to discuss the New-York Post Office building. A quorum of the members failed to attend, and, consequently, nothing was done.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

A large number of petitions are now before Congress from shipowners, shipbuilders and others praying that the duties on all articles entering into ship construction may be lessened, but no action has yet been taken on the subject. Mr. LYNCH will, however, have some suggestions to make on the matter in his forthcoming report on the decay of American commerce.

EXTENSION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The necessity of a more general education of the people, and the importance of extending facilities for education in regions destitute of schools, has recently attracted much attention here. The speech of Mr. PROSSER, of Tennessee, on the promotion of education, is obtaining a large circulation. It will probably reach 100,000 copies. Among the subscribers to it are General O. O. HOWARD for 2,000 copies, and A. S. BARNES & Co., of New-York, for 4,000 copies.

DEATH OF A REPRESENTATIVE.

Representative HOAG, of Toledo, Ohio, died in this city, to-night at 9 o'clock, of pneumonia.

THE NEW CHINESE TREATY.

The President will, on Monday, issue a proclamation of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and China, and giving the full text of the same.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending, to-day was $573,000.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at St Louis....	$50,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston.	30,000
To the Public Depository at Baltimore...	25,000
To the Public Depository at Chicago......	25,000
To the Public Depository at Louisville....	25,000
To the National Banks..........................	92,600
Total..	$247,600

Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for the national banks as security for circulation, $342,310,350, and for public deposits, $18,571,000.

Mutilated bank currency burned during the week, $268,750. Total amount burned, $19,748,877.

Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $188,270. Total amount issued therefor, $19,500,810. Balance due for mutilated notes, $248,067. Bank circulation outstanding at this date, $299,592,381.

Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week $552,300.

The Far West—Rapid Progress of the New Pacific Railways—Immigration in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 5.—The remaining $1,500,000 of the Denver and Pacific Railroad bonds were sold in London Feb. 3. The sale was reported by cable telegram yesterday, and caused great rejoicing. The Company promise to complete the road to Denver in four months. Work on the Kansas Pacific road is progressing at the rate of one mile per day.... The agents of several extensive colonies, proposing to locate in Colorado next Spring, are now here, and *en route* to make final preparations for purchasing stock and work cattle, &c. A heavy immigration is expected....The first heavy snow of the season began Thursday, falling to the depth of about eight inches. The weather is now moderating.

The Red River Rebellion—A Meeting at Fort Garry—Prospect of a Mutual Adjustment of the Existing Troubles.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—The Red River *New Nation* gives a long account of a meeting held at Fort Garry on Jan. 1, which was addressed by DONALD G. SMITH, who explained his mission and the policy of the Canadian Government. Mr. RIELE moved that twenty representatives be elected by the English people of Red River to meet twenty representatives elected by the French population, on the 25th ult., at the Court House, for the purpose of considering the subject of establishing a Legislature, and to decide what would be the best course for the welfare of the country. The motion was carried. A Committee was then appointed to apportion the English representatives. The result is unknown.

Nova Scotia Opposed to Confederation—Annexation Desired—Prince Edward's Island Supports the Confederacy.

HALIFAX, Feb. 5.—The papers report that at a meeting held at Merigomisk, in Pictou County, a resolution was passed declaring that the Confederation is a failure, and urging the local Legislature to move for annexation to the United States....A Union Association has been formed in Prince Edward's Island. Hon. T. H. HAVILAND, M. P., was chosen President, and Hon. JOSEPH POPE and Hon. WM. HEALD Vice-Presidents. The object of the Society is to forward the cause of the Confederation.

The Revolutions in Venezuela and San Domingo—General Luperon at St. Thomas.

PUERTO CABELLO, Jan. 24.—The revolution is spreading. President MONAGAS has taken the field in person....The banished Dominicans have arrived here.

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 20.—The revolutionists, headed by PIMENTAL, are marching northwest. They have captured Guayubin.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 1.—General LUPERON has passed through St. Thomas *en route* to Jamaica.

THE BYRON SCANDAL AGAIN.

Review of Mrs. Stowe's Vindication by the Quarterly Review.

New and Important Points in the Case.

More Letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh Made Public.

We have received an advance copy of the London *Quarterly Review*, from Mr. MURRAY, the London publisher, containing the reply to Mrs. STOWE'S Vindication. This gives so much new and strong testimony to prove Mrs. STOWE'S astonishing charges unfounded, that we reproduce the greater portion of it, although indisposed to continue the discussion of this unpleasant topic. The *Quarterly* article opens:

When Dr. TITUS OATES was asked, at the Peveril trial, to explain why he had kept back an important piece of evidence in his former examinations, the following colloquy ensued between the witness and the Judge:

"Maay Laard," said OATES, "I will tell you a pretty fable."

"I hope," answered the Judge, "that it may be the first and last that you shall tell in this place."

"Maay Laard," continued OATES, "there was once a faux, who, having to carry a goose over a frazen river, and being afraid the aice would not bear him and his booty, did caary aaver a staane, my Laard, in the first instance, to prove the strength of the aice."

"So your evidence was but the stone, and now for the first time you have brought us the goose!" said Sir WILLIAM SCROGGS; "to tell us this, Doctor, is to make geese of the Court and the jury."

Mrs. BEECHER has been playing fox. Her first freight made a formidable crack in the ice of public credulity, which is giving way on every side under the extraordinary pressure of her book. Our parting suggestion to her on a former occasion, was that it would be worse than useless to accumulate more statements of Lady BYRON; that there were too many of them already; that the one thing needed was confirmatory proof; that conjectures and surmises would be equally superfluous. Instead of profiting by this advice, she has multiplied and amplified the statements; she has made endless conjectures and surmises do duty for facts; and she has produced no confirmatory evidence whatever, oral or documentary. The numerous and almost unaccountable inaccuracies of detail detected in the first version of her *True Story* were alone sufficient to justify distrust, apart from its inherent improbability. Her second version is open to the same objections, with the additional one of being, in many points, contradictory of the first. Yet we should be disposed to pause before charging the imaginative author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* with bad faith.

It was the remark of BACON that "there is no magnifying glass like a prejudicate opinion." There are persons whose intellectual vision is so clouded when their predilections or prejudices are roused, that they see everything through a distorting medium; and Mrs. BEECHER STOWE is a remarkable specimen of the tribe. Her impressions are subjective, not objective; and it is precisely when she is most interested or excited that the smallest amount of reliance is to be placed in them. It was this peculiar idiosyncracy that led to her extraordinary hallucination about "The Dream," the heroine, of which she insists, is not MARY CHAWORTH but Mrs. LEIGH. It was this, again, that led to the vitally-important error of misreading the solitary piece of documentary evidence to which she could appeal in confirmation of her story. In her *Macmillan* article she says, "The interview had almost the solemnity of a death-bed avowal. Lady BYRON recounted the history which has been embodied in this article, and gave to the writer a paper containing a brief memorandum of the whole, with the dates affixed. * * * She took the paper with her, returned to London, and gave a day or two to the consideration of the subject." She returned it to Lady BYRON. We have read it, and we positively assert that it contains not a syllable from which any sane person, without a "prejudicate opinion," could collect that Lady BYRON ever made the charge in question, or any charge involving crime, at any time. It simply confirms some of the preliminary and incidental details of the story. With the exception of *Medora Leigh*, this *Lady Byron Vindicated* is the most arrant specimen of book-making that ever fell under our observation. It is more than half made up of stale quotations and threadbare arguments, tedious comments on forgotten articles, and wearisome twaddle about non-existent conspiracies or fancied attacks. She evades all the main points as long as possible, and, when she does come to them, she produces little or nothing that is not self-refuting by its extravagance or absurdity; the morality of her discursive reasoning being commonly on a par par with the logic, *i. e.*, radically bad. We see no absolute necessity, therefore, for rejoinder or reply; but we wish to remedy any want of compactness in our former article that may have arisen from the desultory way in which our materials were supplied to us, necessitating a postscript; and we are now in a condition to give a full explanation of the circumstances under which Lady BYRON'S letters of January and February (first published in this journal) were written to Mrs. LEIGH. We are also at liberty to state that these letters reached us from the legitimate sources, and were authenticated by the Earl of CHICHESTER, Lord WILLIAM GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, and Mr. GEORGE LEIGH, the only surviving son of Colonel and Mrs. LEIGH.

As BYRON himself remarked long subsequently to the separation, the circumstances which led to it are only puzzling from their simplicity. The saying of FLETCHER (misquoted, like everything else, by Mrs. BEECHER STOWE,) "that any woman could do anything with my Lord except my Lady," would have been equally true of any woman who had the imprudence to become his wife.* He was wholly unfitted by temper and habits for the matrimonial tie; and just as the novelty had worn off, his pecuniary difficulties pressed hardest, and the galling reflection was forced upon him that his marriage was a miscalculation as well as a mistake. Madame DE BOISY (Countess GUICCIOLI) is quite correct on this point: "An heiress for a wife, who had no actual fortune, naturally forced him into great expenses that soon went beyond his resources. His creditors, lured by the riches said to belong to Miss MILBANKE, came down upon him, as if the wife's fortune could be used to pay the husband's debts." Her fortune, with the exception of £10,000 settled on her, did not come into possession until 1822. Execution after execution was put into the house; his furniture was seized; "the bailiffs (he says) were put into possession of the very beds we had to sleep upon;" even in this emergency her relatives refused or were unable to help him, and the well-timed offer to save him from the trying humiliation of parting with his books came from his publisher. What a situation for the spoiled child of fame, the proudest of the proud, the most wayward irritable and excitable of God's creatures, the poet endowed to overflowing with all the finest and richest, along with all the most dangerous, qualities of genius. What wonder if he gave way to wild bursts of passion, alternating with fits of misanthropy and gloom: if he threw out hints of self-destruction; if he talked of himself as one predestined to misery from his birth; if, in short, his language and conduct raised in all about him alarms for his reason or his life! What wonder, again, if he occasionally sought relief in dissipation, or what a wife or sister might be excused for terming profligacy.

Considering that Lady BYRON was never (at least to him) what the Italians call *simpatica*, and was incapable of entering into his feelings, had she been so minded, we can easily understand that her presence sometimes added to his irritability. That she was roughly ordered out of the house, or that they parted in anger, is a supposition utterly irreconcilable with the "Dear Duck" letter, or with the parting scene described by Mrs. BEECHER STOWE.

LADY BYRON'S LETTERS.

The persons most about Lady BYRON during the worst period, the last two months, were Mrs. LEIGH, Mrs. CLERMONT and Captain (afterwards Lord) BYRON. Mrs. LEIGH and Captain BYRON were the relatives mentioned in the *Remarks* of 1830, with whom she took counsel touching every step of her proceedings till she left her husband's house; and all her causes of complaint were regularly communicated to them, to Mrs. CLERMONT, and to another female friend. Her principal confidante throughout was her sister-in-law, who kept her minutely informed of the state of things in Piccadilly after her departure, using at the same time her utmost influence to prevent matters from coming to extremities. This explains why Lady BYRON wrote in such passionate terms of gratitude and confidence to Mrs. LEIGH, and why the child was christened AUGUSTA ADA. The following from Lady BYRON to BYRON'S sister are without the day of the months:

"Thursday.

Everything is explained by a bailiff sleeping last night in the house. From the old quarter. All this occasioned by a delay between Mr. HOARE and HANSON, (as DALBIAC'S money has been ready above three weeks, and my father waiting to sign,) who did not choose to commence the legal part till it ought to have been done. God knows what I suffered yesterday, and am suffering, from B.'s distraction, which is of the very worst kind. He leaves the house, telling me he will abandon himself to every sort of desperation—speaks to me only to upbraid me with having married him when he wished not, and says he is therefore acquitted of all principle towards me, and I must consider myself only to be answerable for the vicious courses to which his despair will drive him, and is driving him. The going out of the house and the drinking are the most fatal. He was really quite frantic yesterday; said he did not care for any consequences to me, and it seemed impossible to tell if his feelings towards you or me were the most completely reversed, for, as I have told you, he loves or hates us together. God knows what he will do. I find in a religious trust, the only comfort and peace I can experience. Things never were so serious. I don't mean the circumstances, for they must mend; but his feelings. You shall hear again to-morrow, but I hope for no better. It is only fair to HANSON to state that Mr. HOARE is most to blame in having allowed Mrs. HOARE'S dangerous illness to prevent him from drawing the deed. Don't be unhappy about me, and perhaps you will see less cause than I do to be so about him.

I have waited to the last, in the hope of [some change—but it is incurable pride and madness. Oh, AUGUSTA, will it ever change for me! I scarcely know what I say; though I have been making the best of things till yesterday, when self-deception became impossible. I have thought that since last Saturday (on which night he sat drinking with KINNAIRD'S party till 4:30 in the morning,) his head has never been right, and he will add, I fear, more and more to the cause.

B—— relented last night—for he returned earlier from the play, and I took the opportunity of attacking him, which I had scarcely had before, as he had never been in my company throughout the day for much more than an hour. He was kind to me again, but still rather odd. However, I am very thankful, after the fit of despair imparted to you—cruelly I fear. He does not think I know the circumstance of our unwelcome guest. I wish GEORGE B——*, or some man friend of common sense, were in the way, to laugh B—— out of his excessive horror on this subject, which he seems to regard as if no mortal had ever experienced anything so shocking, and we can do less, because he thinks that women don't enter into these sublime grievances. They are quite the subject of his romance at present.

I say so little to you of your own concerns because I cannot speak very freely on paper, but there are none on which I think more, or wish more to talk to you. I must tell you that you are 'AUGUSTA' again to B——, for during the paroxysm you were 'Mrs. LEIGH,' and I expected you would soon be 'The Honorable ——.' I ought to have laughed at this, but I took it as another mystery, fancying that I was in some way the cause of such an alteration. And now for my peace and comfort, dearest A——, let me express my earnest desire that, whatever you may see or hear towards me, you will never think it an act of friendship for me, to risk B——'s displeasure. I suspect you of any disinterested policy of this kind. But in the first place I should be more grieved if he and you were to differ; and in the second, (which may have more weight with you,) I don't think it would do me any good to have my part taken. So remember.

I am afraid† this bailiff is a sad brute, and will proceed to very great inconvenience. I have written to my mother on the subject, who, if she can, will certainly send me some money; but my father has been as nearly in jail as possible."

What follows is remarkable for good feeling and good sense:

"Later.

My head is better, and I wish to make a few observations respecting the nature of my greatest fears for B——, and I think I daily understand the case better. His misfortune is an habitual passion for excitement, which is always found in ardent temperaments, where the pursuits are not in some degree organized. It is the *ennui* of a monotonous existence that drives the best hearted people of this description to the most dangerous paths, and makes them often seem to act from bad motives, when in fact they are only flying from internal suffering by external stimulus. The love of tormenting arises chiefly from this source. Drinking, gaming, &c., are all of the same origin. How far it may depend on body or mind, it is difficult to ascertain. I am inclined to think that a vitiated stomach, particularly if arising from habits of excess, is a chief cause of the sensation of *ennui*, and that change of scene, air, and exercise, are more efficient to its removal than any efforts of reason. As for seeking a cure in worldly dissipation, it is adding to the evil, and for that reason I so much dread B——'s entering into the pursuits of fashion, whose votaries are always the victims of this misery in the intervals of their mischief-making operations. At the same time, I would have his mind diverted from itself, by every possible means that would not lead to accession of the disease; and so far from considering my own tastes, I would court Lady ——'s society for him, or anything in this world, to arrest its fatal course. I know in what it must end, if it increases; and with such apprehensions, will you wonder if I am sometimes almost heartbroken before my time? My dear, dear A——, do give me any opinion of yours on this, and don't mistrust your own judgment; I will not blindly adopt it. Such were my aching reflections last night."

SATURDAY.

MY DEAREST A.: Don't be afraid; it will do very well. Of the rest I know scarcely what to think. I have many fears. Let me see you the middle of next week—not later. HOBHOUSE is come—I have great reason to think to encourage a plan for going abroad. My heart aches—it has been severely tried; but I cannot say any more on paper.

You will do good, I think, if any can be done.

My dearest A——, I feel all your kindness.

A. I. B.

The letter which comes next was written after Lady BYRON left Piccadilly:

LADY BYRON TO LORD BYRON.

KIRKBY, 7th February, 1816.

If I had not written to Mrs. LEIGH what I deemed a sufficient answer to the contents of your first letter, I should have deferred the still more painful task of addressing yourself. Your second letter, received yesterday, seems to require from me this mention. I am surprised at the manner in which that letter was delivered to me, since my correspondence, as well as my determination, is free. I have, indeed, placed myself under the protection of my parents; but I act on my own conviction independently as they do on theirs.

You know what I have suffered, and would have sacrificed, to avoid this extremity, and the strong proofs of duty and attachment I have given by a persevering endurance of the most trying inflictions. After seriously and dispassionately reviewing the misery that I have experienced, almost without interval, from the day of my marriage, I have finally determined on the measure of a separation, which my father was authorized to communicate to you and to carry into effect. It is, unhappily, your disposition to consider what you have as worthless, what you have lost as invaluable. But remember that you declared yourself most miserable when I was yours. Every expression of feeling, sincerely as it might be made, would here be misplaced.

A. I. BYRON.

Mrs. LEIGH wrote daily in return, and with imprudent frankness, evidently not reflecting to what purpose her revelations might be applied. She describes all her brother's worst symptoms, including the excesses by which he endeavored to drown thought, as well as the medical opinions on his case, which certainly do not bear out Lady BYRON'S conclusion that all reasonable doubts of insanity were at an end when her mind was definitively made up. Mr. LETTSOM and Mr. LE MANN, (the apothecary,) were in unremitting attendance, and Sir HENRY HALFORD was called in. It is quite clear that the notion her quitting him forever had never so much as crossed his mind when they parted. If he spoke of her after awaking from fits of gloom, it was to inquire for her, to express deep affection for her, and to exhibit marked impatience for her return. He became so agitated on the arrival of a letter from her, that he told his sister to open it. When made aware of her intention to separate, he was so terribly shaken, that his sister expected him to go mad outright, or to commit suicide, and wrote adjuring Lady BYRON to pause, lest the most terrible of all responsibilities should devolve upon her. Lady BYRON had seen enough to convince her that the picture was not overcharged; that the danger was real; and that the sister was rather for her than against her in this emergency. But she was incapable of the amount of self-sacrifice demanded of her, and she shrank from the painful task which she described in a letter written shortly after her departure from Piccadilly:

"If these (the symptoms of mental derangement) should not become more convincing, they have been so apparent, that I might hereafter adduce them to justify the intermediate measures, if it were necessary to take a different line of conduct on different grounds; and it could only be attributed to a patient and persevering affection that I did not immediately seize the advantage, when the only reward of delay would be the privilege of a melancholy attendance on hopeless suffering."

Is this the language of a self-sacrificing wife? The relations between the sisters-in-law continued unaltered by the separation; they saw each other frequently on Lady BYRON'S arrival at Mivart's on the 20th February; and there is a letter from Mrs. LEIGH, early in April, thanking Lady BYRON for the loan of some lappets and other articles of dress to be worn at a drawing room, at which she (Mrs. LEIGH) was obliged to attend, being officially attached to the Court as bedchamber woman to Queen CHARLOTTE.

BYRON AND HIS SISTER.

From his leaving England till his death the sister was the recognized medium of communication between him and his wife; and all his letters to his sister, no matter what their character, appear to have been regularly submitted to Lady BYRON, who took copies of them. It does not appear that this was done with his knowledge. He wrote not less than twice a month on an average; and, with passing intervals of irritation and despondency, rattled on in much the same manner as in his published letters to his friends. He mentions, in more guarded language, his principal *liaisons*, especially that which gave birth to "Allegra," and the first which seriously occupied him at Venice; and his account of his first meeting with the Countess GUICCIOLI is as glowing as if it was written for an unconcerned reader. The general tone towards Lady BYRON is kind and even affectionate. It is only when the galling consequences of the separation, his exile and his slurred name, come back upon him that he breaks out. On hearing, towards the end of 1816, that Lady BYRON meditated going abroad with ADA, he relapses into one of his old paroxysms of fury; declares that his wife has acted and is acting towards him like a fiend; and hurries letter upon letter to declare that, if the intention is not abandoned he will come over and take legal proceedings. In January, 1817, he sent positive instructions to his solicitor, Mr. HANSON, to institute a suit. His wife's relatives retorted by threatening one; but eventually the intention of taking ADA out of England was given up.

His feelings towards his sister, exhibited in these letters, are what he always expressed in his earnest and serious moods. When he mentions her children, it is naturally and indifferently, without preference: the one to whom he most frequently alludes by name is GEORGIANA, afterwards Mr. TREVANION. The eldest must have been under eight years of age when he left England. He is absolutely furious against Lady C. L., on hearing of something she had circulated about him; declaring her to be a woman without truth or honor, to be avoided and despised. He rarely speaks of his poetry in progress, the tone of which she frequently writes to disapprove. Speaking, in one of her letters to Lady BYRON, of "Stanzas to Augusta," she wishes them at the bottom of the sea. That she did not spare his faults is shown by her language on the appearance of the first two cantos of "Don Juan:" "AUGUSTA writes that they are thought 'execrable' (bitter word that for an author—eh, MURRAY?) as a composition even, and that she had heard so much against them that she would never read them, and never has. Be that as it may, I can't alter; that is not my forte." She bitterly regrets his intimacy with SHELLEY, that "infamous" SHELLEY, as she calls him. She suspected him of encouraging her brother's irreligious tendencies.

Condemning in the strongest terms the memoirs confided to MOORE, she concurred, as is well known, with Lady BYRON in the propriety of burning them, and was represented at the ceremony by Mr. WILMOT HORTON, who, as Lady BYRON'S representative, had disclaimed the calumny affecting her in 1816. We have seen a mass of correspondence on this subject, headed by a letter of May, 1824, from Lady BYRON to Mrs. LEIGH, beginning, as usual, "My dearest AUGUSTA," and proposing that they should take joint action in the matter, as they did.

BYRON TO HIS WIFE.

One of the most extraordinary letters of these extraordinary collections is one addressed by Lord BYRON to his wife, (of the double date Dec. 31, 1819, and Jan. 1, 1820,) offering her the perusal of his Memoirs. He begins by telling her that, an evening or two before, an Italian lady (evidently the Countess GUICCIOLI) had come up to him and said, "*Tu pensi di tua moglie*;" and on his asking her why she thought so, adding, "because you are so serious, and she is the woman *tu ami ed ami sempre*." He then goes on to say that he does not choose to give another generation statements which they (his wife and he) cannot arise from the dust to prove or disprove, and challenges her to point out at once, or answer, what is false, pledging himself that her "mark" shall not be erased. "You will perhaps say, why write my life? Alas, I say so too; but they who have traduced it, and blasted it, and branded me, should know that it is they, and not I, are the cause." Her reply and his rejoinder were given in our last number (p. 407, note). She consulted Dr. LUSHINGTON with several of her friends about her reply, and carefully calculated how it could be worded in such a manner as not to give a pretext for immediate publication, which she suspected Lord BYRON of seeking. The same excessive fear of being compelled to come to particulars is betrayed in her correspondence with her advisers touching the answer to be made to MOORE in 1830, which appeared as "Remarks;" and it is highly to the credit of one of them—Sir FRANCIS DOYLE—that he pointed out and pressed the want of generosity with which she would justly be charged if, having refused Lord BURON'S offer in his lifetime, she broke silence for the first time when he was in his grave, after the memoirs had been destroyed with her concurrence. It appears from this correspondence that the real causes of difference were known to Captain (then Lord) BYRON, Mrs. LEIGH, Sir FRANCIS and Miss SELINA DOYLE, Mr. WILMOT HORTON, Dr. and Mrs. LUSHINGTON, Mrs. CLERMONT, and probably many others; being neither more nor less than what, independently of the letters, may be logically inferred from the "Remarks." There is not the semblance of an allusion to anything but what bore reference to the real or alleged insanity; neither, in the prolonged controversy which ensued, is there the slightest mention of the charge in question, which, we repeat, though produced and brought under the noble poet's notice before he left England, had fallen stillborn from contempt. Why has the same fate uniformly befallen it, so unlike what generally happens in such cases? Why is it that this particular calumny could never be made to stick? The answer is given by the frank fearlessness of Lord BYRON and the high character of Mrs. LEIGH, who remained to her dying day, despite her many trials, the object of sympathy and esteem to a numerous circle of friends, comprising the most honored names in England.

THE SCANDAL REGARDING THE SEPARATION.

The report of a guilty connection between the brother and sister had got into circulation in February, 1816—as, indeed, what variety of calumny had not?—and a lady of the highest social distinction, an intimate friend of Mrs. LEIGH, addressed a letter to Lady BYRON, which called forth the next, written in London:

Mivart's Hotel, 20th February, 1816.

MY DEAR MRS. VILLIERS: I consider your letter as a very kind proof of the justice you do to my feelings, which are by no means so absorbed in my own distress as to forget those of others, who perhaps suffer still more. I deeply regret the reports which have been circulated relative to the cause of the separation between Lord BYRON and myself, and none can occasion me more sorrow than that which you mention as reflecting on Mrs. LEIGH'S character; but as I can positively assert that *not one* of the many reports now current have been sanctioned or encouraged by me, my family or my friends, I cannot consider myself in any degree responsible for them.

During my residence under the same roof with Mrs. LEIGH all my friends have heard me express the most grateful and affectionate sense of her good offices towards me; and before I left the house I wrote of her and spoke of her in those terms to every one who was intimate with me.

In the present state of circumstances you must be aware that a publication of the real grounds of difference between Lord BYRON and myself would be extremely improper, and, in conformity with the advice I have received, I must abstain from any further disclosure. It is very painful to me to be obliged in consequence to appear less confidential than I wish towards you. I have been with my father ever since I came to town, of course wishing to be as unobserved as possible; and it is insisted upon by my legal advisers that I shall have no communication with Piccadilly. I must ask free indulgence for this answer. You do not know the extreme perplexities and miseries of my present circumstances, or I should feel secure of it. At least, believe me, my dear Mrs. VILLIERS, yours most truly,

A. I. BYRON.

The Hon. Mrs. VILLIERS.*

An unfounded report having been circulated against a lady of spotless reputation who still adorns society, she indignantly asked her most intimate friend, who had been present when it was repeated, why she had not contradicted it at once? The reply was disappointing: "Why, you know, my dear, I had not seen you for nearly a week before." Mrs. BEECHER STOWE, with others of her school, may discover some mental reserve or precaution of the same sort in the qualifying phrases of 'during my residence under the same roof' and 'before I left the house.' But they will have the goodness to remember that the credit of the writer of these letters will not be enhanced by supposing that she purposely used words calculated to convey a false impression of her thoughts. That this letter was understood to be an unequivocal denial of the report, and that she meant and knew it to be so understood, was proved in the clearest manner many years afterwards.

In the Spring of 1830, Lady BYRON and Mrs. LEIGH quarreled, (we believe about money matters,) Mrs. LEIGH taking the initiative by declining all further intimacy with Lady BYRON. The lady to whom the foregoing letter was addressed, who had continued ever since the common friend of both, undertook to reconcile them, and failed owing to the obduracy of Mrs. LEIGH. We have seen letters from Mrs. VILLIERS to Lady BYRON, describing many fruitless efforts to bring 'poor dear AUGUSTA' to reason, and making excuses for her on the ground of the trials to which her temper had been put by the pecuniary embarrassments of her husband and untoward events in her family. The angelic or double-faced theory therefore, will hardly avail here. If any but the fair, frank interpretation is to be put upon this letter, we must cease to regard the writer as a gentlewoman.

MEDORA LEIGH.

The publication entitled *Medora Leigh: a History and an Autobiography* is one which should never have seen the light. Even the small portion of it (about twenty pages) that bears the slightest semblance of authenticity, is utterly worthless as an authority. But we have good grounds for believing that the essential statement, the only statement of the slightest importance in the so-called autobiography, is true; namely, that Lady BYRON, having known all about this unhappy girl for ten years without making any effort for reclaiming her, suddenly sent for her in the Autumn of 1840, brought her to Paris, and there, or at Fontainebleau, told her the revolting story of her alleged paternity. It is also true that MEDORA LEIGH was, as she says, her father's favorite child. When her early shame could no longer be concealed, the late General WINDHAM, who had served with Colonel LEIGH in the Tenth, undertook to break it to him, and was wont to say that it was the most heart-breaking scene he ever witnessed in his life. Lady BYRON knew all this; she knew that Colonel and Mrs. LEIGH had always lived together on the best possible terms; that the story was utterly incapable of proof; that no amount of suspicion could justify any one in repeating it as a fact; that her husband's memory, her sister-in-law's character, the present and future happiness of more than one family, were at stake. She knew, moreover, that no imaginable good could be attained by such a revelation; that nothing but unqualified evil could result from it. We defy Mrs. BEECHER STOWE, or the most perverted moralist of her school, to suggest a good or justifiable motive for what Lady BYRON did. She not only told this unhappy girl—whose sense of right and wrong seems utterly lost and confused on all subjects—that she was the child of incest, but repeated, as coming from her, the most monstrous and improbable calumnies against her mother, as having coöperated with her sister for her (MEDORA'S) ruin by her brother-in-law! Did Lady BYRON believe such stuff? Should she have repeated it, if she had believed it? Should she openly have adopted and patronised the girl in a manner to become responsible for her unnatural inventions, which were evidently accumulated as they were found to be acceptable? They reached the Leigh family, and there is extant a letter from Mrs. LEIGH to a distinguished relative, repelling, with the deepest scorn and indignation, "this atrocious charge." Lady BYRON kept in the background, playing off MEDORA LEIGH as her instrument, till that young lady became aware of her importance and began to grow dangerous. She had a secret on her side to keep or reveal, as best suited her, namely, that Lady BYRON was her informant; and we have been told by eye-witnesses that her conduct to Lady BYRON was on occasions haughty and overbearing to an extent for which, at the time, they were unable to account.

Not only members of her family remonstrated with Lady BYRON for introducing this *mere-fille* under a false name, but her legal advisers pointed out the very serious liabilities she might incur. Yet she held by her till the summer of 1843, when, finding her growing troublesome, Lady BYRON took measures for establishing her abroad, which were frustrated by her constant calls for money, set on by a valet and his wife, whom Lady BYRON had placed about her. They evidently thought that either Lady BYRON, or some of the family, would pay handsomely to prevent further scandal; and Lady BYRON did offer £300 a year on conditions which were refused, and Lady BYRON never forgave MEDORA LEIGH, who died in 1847, having been supported during the last four years by a maternal relative.

MRS. STOWE'S RECKLESS MISSTATEMENTS.

If our story is true, Mrs. BEECHER STOWE'S must be false, and we should be perfectly content to leave the decision to a discerning public, and stop here. It is very like a work of supererogation to point out her contradictions and absurdities. She attempts no reply to the accumulated charges of reckless misstatement, of having attempted to pass off a familiar and oft-refuted calumny for a revelation, of having rushed in where (not angels, but) all discreet mortals feared to tread, of setting taste, feeling, delicacy, and propriety at naught. She carries it all off with an air of nonchalance, and when twitted (not by us) with an eye to dollars, she flings down her ill-gotten gains in a way that provoked a parallel with Judas Iscariot, and a charitable hope—transatlantic journalists do not stop at trifles—that she would complete the parallel.* Gaining money by the circulation of an exploded calumny to forward a philanthropic object, is to imitate the elderly gentlewoman, mentioned by FIELDING, who stole TILLOTSON'S sermons for the sake of religion.

De l'audace, de l'audace, toujours de l'audace. In her *Macmillan* article Mrs. BEECHER STOWE had indulged in this maudlin piece of flattery: "To the children left by her daughter, Lady BYRON ministered with the faithfulness of a guardian angel; and it is owing to her influence that those who yet remain are some of the best and noblest of mankind." In her bood she says:

"I have been blamed for speaking on this subject without consulting Lady BYRON'S friends, trustees and family. More than ten years had elapsed since I had had any intercourse with England, and I knew none of them. How was I to know that any of them were living? I was astonished to learn, for the first time, by the solicitors' letters, that there were trustees, who held in their hands all Lady BYRON'S carefully prepared proofs and documents, by which this falsehood might immediately have been refuted."

This is positively astounding. What, not know, and not take the trouble to inquire, whether the best and noblest of mankind, her dearest friend's dearest grandchildren, whose best feelings and interests must be affected by her disclosure, were alive! Learn for the first time from the solicitors' letters that there were trustees, and learn, moreover, what no one else could learn from them, that they held documents by which what she calls "this falsehood" might have been refuted!—their letters having been written for the express purpose of discrediting the falsehood circulated by herself! Her reason for withholding the more revolting details in the first instance is unconsciously borrowed from Dr. TITUS OATES:

"Lady BYRON'S communications were made to me in language clear, precise, terrible; and many of her phrases and sentences I could repeat at this day word for word. But if I had reproduced them at first, as the TIMES suggests,, word for word, the public horror and incredulity would have been doubled. It was necessary that the brutality of the story should, in some degree, be veiled and softened."

It must be owned that, thanks to this pious lady, the ingenuous youth of both hemispheres, and both sexes, have been tolerably familiarized by this time with topics which used to be confined to the worst French novels or the private room of the divorce court. There is no knowing what we may not be able to bear if the controversy is maintained much longer.

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*Mrs. BEECHER STOWE gives it: "That anybody could do anything with my Lord except my Lady."

*Captain, afterwards Lord BYRON.

†Evidently a second execution.

*The mother of Lord CLARENDON.

*In *Frank Leslie's Journal* there appeared a sketch of a woman at a writing-table, looking up aghast at the shade of BYRON, who is leading a female figure and bearing a scroll.

"My sister will a minist'ring angel be
When thou liest howling."

Strong language apart, the journalists of the United States deserve the highest credit for the impartiality and critical ability with which they have discussed the question.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

Commodore JAS. TAFFE has been detached from the command of the *Saugus* and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander SULLIVAN G. AMES is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Naval Academy. Lieutenant-Commander A. T. KELLOGG is detached from the Hydropathic Office and ordered to the Naval Academy. Lieutenant CHARLES H. ROCKWELL is detached from the receiving ship *Vandalia* and ordered to command the *Palos*. Ensign WARNER M. COWGILL is detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet. Surgeon A. L. GEHON and Assistant Surgeon A. H. KIDDER are detached from the *Idaho* and ordered home. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. RUFUS TRYON is detached from duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and ordered to the *Idaho*. Lieutenant-Commander YATES STERLING is ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office at Washington. Master WILLIAM A. MORGAN has been ordered to the receiving ship *New-Hampshire*. Surgeon R. C. DEAN has been appointed Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The following officers, unattached, are relieved from duty as Indian Agents, and ordered to proceed home and await orders: Brevet Major J. A. HEARN, Captains W. H. MERRELL and O. C. KNAPP, and First Lieutenant J. S. STILES. The following officers, now unattached, are detailed for duty as Indian Agents, and ordered to report to Commissioner PARKER for assignment and instructions: Captain D. M. SELLS, First Lieutenant W. R. BOURNE.

Brevet Captain B. M. PRATT, Second Lieutenant, unattached, has been relieved from duty at the War Department, and ordered to duty as Aid-de-Camp to General HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau; First Lieutenant WM. STONE, unattached, is ordered to duty in the War Department.

The following-named officers, unattached, are relieved from duty in the Fourth Military District, and will proceed to their homes and await orders: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel EDMUND RICE, Brevet Major PLACEDE ORD, Brevet Captains A. WISHART, GEO. S. SPAULDING and A. E. NILES, and First Lieutenants GEO. H. PALMER and E. C. GASKELL. The lineal rank of the above, mentioned only by brevets, is Lieutenant. The Commanding General of the Department of Virginia has been directed to order such officers, the services of whom can be dispensed with, to proceed to their homes and await orders. Brevet Brigadier-General B. D. MCKIBBEN, unattached, is detailed on recruiting service, and ordered to report to Brevet Major-General HOFFMAN, Superintendent of the general recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo., for assignment to duty. First Lieutenant THOS. B. REED, late of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, upon the recommendation of the Interior Department.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AUTUMN.

O come at last, to whom the Spring-tide's hope
Looked for through blossoms, what hast thou for me?
Green grows the grass upon the dewy slope
Beneath thy gold-hung, gray-leaved apple tree
Moveless, e'n as the Autumn fain would be
That shades its sad eyes from the rising sun
And weeps at eve because the day is done.

What vision wilt thou give me, Autumn morn,
To make thy pensive sweetness more complete?
What tale, ne'er to be told, of folks unborn?
What images of gray-clad damsels sweet
Shall cross thy sward with dainty noiseless feet?
What nameless shamefast longings made alive,
Soft-eyed September, will thy sad heart give?

Look long, O longing eyes, and look in vain!
Strain idly, aching heart, and yet be wise,
And hope no more for things to come again
That thou beheldest once with careless eyes!
Like a new-wakened man thou art, who tries
To dream again the dream that made him glad
When in his arms his loving love he had.

—*The Earthly Paradise, Part 3.*

CUBAN PIRATES.

A TRUE NARRATIVE.

My name is Aaron Smith. I first went to the West Indies, in 1830, on board the merchant ship *Harrington*. Subsequent events induced me to resign my situation in that vessel, and devote myself to other pursuits. Two years in that part of the world impairing my health, I became anxious to see my family again, and, being then at Kingston, I entered myself as first mate on board the merchant brig *Zephyr*, waiting for freight to London.

Towards the latter end of June we had completed our cargo, and taken on board our passengers, consisting of a Captain Cowper, five or six children, and a black nurse. Mr. Lumsden, the master, was an ignorant, obstinate man, who had been nearly all his life in the coal trade. Soon after leaving Port Royal we encountered strong northeasterly winds, accompanied by a heavy swell from the eastward. Mr. Lumsden consulted me as to whether he should ply for the windward or bear up for the leeward passage. Not wishing to incur any responsibility, I replied that the windward passage might protract the voyage, but that the leeward would expose us to the risk of being trapped by pirates. Without much consideration he decided on the latter course. We therefore steered for the Great Caumanos, but, the vessel sailing heavily, and the winds being unusually light, we did not reach those islands till the fourth day. The natives came out to us in canoes, and we purchased a few parrots, some turtle and a quantity of curious and rich-colored shells. Thence we steered for Cape St. Antonio, the southwest point of the Island of Cuba, speaking by the way a schooner from New-Brunswick that had for six days been struggling for the windward passage. On the following morning we made the Cape, wind light and weather fine; the breezes, too, freshened and became more favorable. At daylight on the following morning we discovered two sail ahead, standing the same course, and, the day being clear, we took a good and leisurely observation of the sun's attitude.

At 2 o'clock, while walking on deck in conversation with Captain Cowper, I discovered a schooner standing out towards us from the land. She struck me as so suspicious that I immediately went up aloft, with a telescope, to con her over more closely. I was convinced she was a pirate. I told Cowper so, and we decided to at once call Mr. Lumsden from below. We were at this moment about six leagues from Cape Roman, which bore southeast by east. The obstinate fool, Lumsden, refused, however, to alter his course, supposing that, because he bore the English flag, no one would molest him.

In about half an hour we could see that the deck of the schooner was black with men, and that she was beginning to lower her boats. This alarmed Mr. Lumsden, who now ordered the course to be altered two points; but it was too late, the stranger being already within gunshot. In a short time we were within hail, and a voice in English ordered us fiercely to lower our stern boat and send the Captain on board. On our not complying, the pirate fired a volley of musketry. Mr. Lumsden was now paralysed with terror, and gave orders to lay the mainyard aback. A boat put off from the pirate, and nine or ten ferocious ruffians armed with muskets, knives and cutlasses, boarded the *Zephyr*. They at once took charge of the brig and drove Captain Cowper, Mr. Lumsden and myself into their boat with blows from the flat part of their sabres. In his frightened haste Mr. Lumsden left the books, which contained the account of all the money on board, open on the cabin table.

The pirate Captain ordered us on deck immediately on our arrival. He was a man of uncouth and savage appearance, tallish and stout, with aquiline nose, high cheek bones, a big coarse mouth, and very large staring eyes. His complexion was sallow, and his hair was black. In appearance he much resembled an Indian. His father, I afterwards heard, was a Spaniard, and his mother a Yucatan squaw. On learning from us that the vessels ahead were French merchantmen, he gave orders for all hands to chase. He asked Mr. Lumsden, in broken English, what our cargo was. He was told that it consisted of sugars, rum, coffee, arrowroot and dye woods. He then asked Mr. Lumsden what money he had on board. On being told none, he broke into a satanic rage.

"Don't imagine that I am fool, sare," he said. "I know all Europe vessels have specie. If you give up what you have, you shall go on your voyage safe and free. If not, I'll keep the *Zephyr*, throw her cargo overboard, and if I find one doubloon, Demonio! I will burn her, with every sacred soul on board."

Towards night, the breeze dying away, the captain relinquished the chase, and gave orders to shorten sail and stand towards the *Zephyr*. After supper, when spirits had been served out to our boat's crew, the Captain turned to me, and, to my infinite horror, told me that, as he was in a bad state of health, and none of his sailors understood navigation, he should detain me to help navigate the schooner. I pretended that I was married, and had three children and aged parents anxiously expecting me home. But I appealed to a monster devoid of all feeling, who, when Lumsden begged not to be deprived of my services, savagely replied:

"If I do not keep him, I shall keep you."

Lumsden, with tears in his eyes, privately turned to me and entreated me not to beg off, or he himself would be taken. He had a large family, and they would then become orphans and destitute. He promised solemnly, the moment he was freed, to go straight to the Havannah and send a man-of-war in search of the corsair.

"Whatever property you have," he added, "shall be safely delivered to your family; and mine will forever bless you for your generosity." I foolishly replied that if the lot must eventually fall upon one of us, I would consent to become the victim.

After supper, (a bowl of chopped garlic and bread, for which there was a scramble,) the pirates fired a musket as a signal for the *Zephyr* to back in shore, and then one of our men was ordered to the lead, to give notice the moment he found soundings. The Captain then asked, angrily, how many American sailors we had on board, as he meant to kill them, as the Americans had lately destroyed one of his vessels. To the Americans, he said, he should never give quarter; and as all nations were hostile to Spain, he would attack all nations. The pirate and the *Zephyr* then anchored in four fathoms, and I and the other prisoners were left on board the pirate. That night we could not sleep, for our carpenter took an opportunity of telling us that the *Zephyr* really had specie on board, and the dread of a cruel death weighed upon us.

At daylight we could perceive the pirates beating the *Zephyr's* crew with the flats of their cutlasses, and making them haul up a rope cable from the afterhatchway, as if to remove the brig's cargo. When the pirate Captain returned, he brandished his cutlass over my head, and told me to go on board the *Zephyr* and bring back everything necessary for purposes of navigation, as he had resolved to keep me. When I made no reply, he swore, and, with a ferocious air, waving his sword, said: "Mind and obey me, then, or I will take off your skin." On reaching the *Zephyr* and entering my cabin, I found my chest broken open and two diamond rings gone. The pirates then made us hoist up two seroons of indigo, and as much arrowroot and coffee as they required. They stole all the children's earrings, our foretopgallant mast and yard, and all the ship's stores, live stock, and water; they then told Mr. Lumsden and Captain Cowper that if they did not produce the concealed money they would burn the *Zephyr* and all aboard. The children were sent into the schooner, and those two unfortunate men (Lumsden and Cowper) were taken below and lashed to the pumps, round which combustibles were piled. Lumsden remained obstinate for some time, but at length produced a small roll of doubloons from the round house. Captain Cowper also surrendered nine doubloons which had been intrusted to his care by a poor woman.

The combustibles I have mentioned were lighted, and as the flame approached these poor wretches their cries were heartrending, and they implored the pirates to turn them adrift to the mercy of the waves, and keep the *Zephyr* and all that they could find in her. Finding no better compromise could be obtained, the Captain ordered water tobe brought to quench the flames. After a carouse, he drew his knife, ordered me with him back to his own ship, and threatened, with an oath, to cut my head off if I did not move instantly. I asked to be allowed to send my watch to my mother by Mr. Lumsden. This he granted, saying:

"Your people have a very bad opinion of us, but I will convince you that we are not so bad as we are represented."

The *Zephyr* was then cast loose; Mr. Lumsden being first told by the pirate captain that if he caught him steering for the Havannah he would destroy him and his vessel together. I sank into utter despair as the *Zephyr* receded. My brain began to turn. I was about to throw myself overboard, when the pirates rushed on me, secured me, and placed a guard over me; the captain swearing that if I made a second attempt I should be lashed to a gun and left to die of hunger.

At daylight we stood to the southwest, and entered the delightful harbor of Rio Medias. In the afternoon boats and canoes began to arrive to congratulate the captain on his success, and he received with great pomp two magistrates, a priest and several ladies and gentlemen, to whom I was shown as an English captive likely to be useful in navigating the vessel. I was asked many questions about England, London and my religion. Then dancing was proposed. I was selected, against my will, as a partner for Seraphina Riego, one of the magistrates' daughters. I refused to dance, and the lady (she was the most beautiful Spanish girl I ever beheld) told me, with tears in her beautiful black eyes, that she sincerely pitied me, and would do what she could to alleviate my sufferings and procure my liberty.

The Captain then roughly ordered me out to join the dancers, but Seraphina soon sat down, and we talked about London sights. Her father and the priest being now busy over their wine, Seraphina went to the Captain and entreated that I might be allowed to go on shore, under the pretext that many of the inhabitants had never seen an Englishman; but the Captain was inexorable. After the dance and after supper, the Captain began to make presents to the guests. To the priest he gave my chest of linen and silks; the priest attributing the recent capture to his incessant prayers to the Virgin. When the visitors had left, the Captain being drunk, drew his knife, and ordered me down into the cabin to sleep on the bare floor.

The next day was appointed for the sale of the plunder. Seraphina and her father came aboard early. She shook my hand and told me that her father was going to try to get me on shore. Then I told her that I loved her, but before she could answer we were interrupted. I had to weigh out the coffee and attend to the steelyards; when that was done we fired a gun and two small schooners came out from land and took it on board. The captain then ordered me, before the wearing apparel was put up for sale, to brew a strong mixture of wine, rum, gin, brandy and porter: this the Spaniards drank greedily and soon finished. As the guests got drunk, they bid enormous sums for the most trifling articles.

I seized an opportunity of giving Seraphina a glowing description of everything in England, and I told her that if she would help me to escape, and would accompany me thither, I would devote my life to her, and marry her on our arrival. She was startled, but by-and-by relented, and replied, that should she consent to elope with me, a thousand obstacles must first be surmounted. The lower orders of Cubans were avaricious and treacherous, and not to be trusted; and yet without one for a guide in those immense forests certain destruction would await her and me, from wild beasts or starvation. After some further doubts and fears, she promised, if practicable, to escape with me to the Havannah and thence to England.

Just then a desperate fight with knives took place between two drunken seamen. Both fought with great skill and caution until one fell with a severe stab in the left breast. I was instantly called in as surgeon. It was in vain for me to protest. Mr. Lumsden had told them I had saved the life of a sailmaker who had fallen down the hold. The moment our visitors were gone, the Captain went below and questioned the least injured man as to the cause of their quarrel. The man at last reluctantly owned that there had been a conspiracy formed by the chief mate (then in Havannah), to murder the Captain and the whole crew, when drunk or asleep, and to take possession of the ship and plunder. The fight had begun because he had refused to join the conspirators, and had threatened to reveal the plot. The Captain's eye flashed fire at this. Rushing on deck, he told the crew, who, shouting and cursing, rushed below, and without a question, chopped off the legs and arms of the stabbed man with a hatchet, and threw his body overboard, cutting to pieces all his clothes and everything belonging to him.

Next morning a sail was discovered, and I was ordered aloft with my spy-glass. "If you deceive me," said the Captain, "I will cut off your head. I have already killed several of your countrymen, and take care you do not add yourself to the number." I reported the vessel a merchantman. We gave chase, but she instantly stood to the North, suspecting us. We ordered out the sweeps, and though the wind lulled, made great way. By nightfall the merchantman was hull down. The Captain said he would carry on the chase till two in the morning, and if she were not then visible, he would steer East. At daybreak when I came on deck I found every one at a loss to know where we were. The whole crew had been drunk all night. There had been no light in the binnacle, and no log kept, and no one knew what sail had been set, or what the ship had been doing. The Captain threatened me with instant death if I did not give him at once the bearing of our harbor of yesterday. Fortunately I was able, about 9 o'clock, to take a good lunar observation, and, at noon, obtaining the true latitude by a good observation of the sun's altitude, I found, to my great astonishment, that we were about twenty leagues to the north-northwest of Cape Buonavista, two hundred miles to the westward of where we thought we were. We saw land that afternoon, as I predicted we should. I should very likely have been stabbed if we had not.

As we lay in harbor next morning, we saw a boat full of the chief mate's mutineers coming towards us. The Captain, declaring he would kill them all, ordered thirty loaded muskets to be brought on deck. Two hundred yards off, the men ceased rowing, and held up a white handkerchief, and on our showing another, they advanced. The moment they were within range, the Captain gave the word, "Fire." Five of the rowers fell dead, and the sixth leaped over, and was picked up by our boat. The Captain threatened the bleeding wretch with a cruel and lingering death if he did not confess the whole plot, and ordered him to be exposed naked to the blaze of the sun of a tropical July.

In vain I pleaded for the poor wretch, who persisted in his plea of innocence. They lashed him in the stern of a boat in which were five armed men and myself, and then rowed him for three hours through a narrow creek formed by a desert reef and the island of Cuba. "The mosquitoes and sand flies will soon make him speak," the Captain said, as we pulled off to the mangrove swamp, where insects swarmed in millions. The miserable man was in a moment swollen and wounded from head to foot. His voice began to fail him. Then I entreated them to row to the other side of the island and unloose him. The moment they did so, and he felt the fresh sea breeze, he fainted. On our return on board, the pirates mocked his cries, and the Captain asked if he had confessed? I told him the man was dying. "Then he shall have some more before he dies," replied the monster. Six men then fired on him, and, finding the miserable creature still alive, they fastened a pig of iron to his neck and threw him into the sea. An hour afterwards, the guitars were tinkling, and the songs were passing round as if nothing had happened.

Next morning, just as I had bent a new gaff topsail, we sighted a brig, and gave chase. She heaved to and displayed the English ensign. We fired a gun and hoisted Spanish colors. The Captain, fearing she was a man-of-war, did not care to go nearer, but said he would send a boat, with me as Captain, to board her. I protesting and refusing, he ordered the crew to blindfold me and take me forward. A volley of musketry was then fired, and the Captain came up and asked if I were not desperately wounded. I saw he had only intended to frighten me so far. I was then lashed to the mainmast and my eyes were unbandaged. The Captain then cut up a quantity of cartridges, and strewed the powder on the deck all around me, giving orders to the cook to light a match and send it aft. On my persisting in my refusal, he set fire to the powder. The explosion took away my senses for a moment. When I recovered I was in the most horrible torture, and my clothes were blazing. I could not tear them off with my bound hands. I begged them, for God's sake, to dispatch me at once; but they only laughed, and the Captain tauntingly asked me if I would obey him now. The excruciating agony forced me to yield. I fainted before they could release me. When I recovered I found myself stretched, in frenzy and delirium, on a mattress in the cabin. Too weak to reach a weapon, I implored the steward to hand me his knife that I might kill myself. He reported this to the Captain, who came down in a fury. "You want to kill yourself, young man, I understand, but I do not mean you to die yet." He then ordered me to be strictly watched and my wounds to be dressed. I took advantage of the medicine chest's being brought near me to swallow one hundred and thirty drops of laudanum, hoping never to wake again in this world. The cook, who felt compassion for me, brought me some arrowroot and wine, and told me to my surprise we were at anchor, the captain being convinced that the brig was a man-of-war and that I had tried to decoy him near her. The good fellow then cautioned me to appear cheerful and satisfied. When he left and sleep began to overpower me, I commended my soul to God, believing I should never wake again. I slept all night, and they had great difficulty in rousing me next day. The Captain was furious at this, and threatened me with a second torturing by gunpowder if I dared try again to kill myself. He then made me get up and attend to the sick.

The next day a coasting schooner brought word that the *Zephyr* had arrived at the Havannah.

"See," cried the Captain to me, "what dependence can be placed on your countrymen. They are as treacherous as the Americans. The old rascal has broken a solemn promise. And he says I plundered him of fifteen hundred pounds in specie, and I didn't get half that. But mark me! If he remains a few days longer at the Havannah he shall never live to see England. I have three or four men already on the watch to assassinate him. They were new to the trade or would have done it before, but I will now send a sure man, and he shall have ten doubloons for the job. If Lumsden is so fortunate as to escape, and I ever catch him again, I will tie him to a tree in the forest and leave him to starve."

The assassin being got ready was rowed on shore, and told to get a horse at once and push straight for the Havannah. He left with loud promises of performing his task faithfully.

That evening, as the crew were drinking, playing the guitar, singing and carousing, we heard the dash of oars. The pirates instantly flew to quarters, and dragged me on deck to hail the boat in English. The boat brought word that some of the chief mate's party had arrived ashore, and, vowing vengeance for the fate of their comrades, had pursued our assassin to the house of Riego, the Magistrate, whither he had gone to procure a pass for his journey. Nine men of our crew volunteered to pursue the traitors, and at once sallied forth. At midnight they returned. They had surprised four of the chief mate's gang, playing at cards, and drinking under a tree. They had shot two men and taken two prisoners, two more (scouts) had escaped after killing one of our party and wounding another. Our men had unfortunately wounded the Magistrate (Seraphina's father) by firing their blunderbusses through the doors and windows. They wanted me to be sent on shore instantly to attend to the wounded. I was rowed on shore, and then carried on a bed fastened to a horse's back. The first person I saw on my arrival was Seraphina, who cried, "For God's sake take me, for they have just killed my father."

I found her father with one bullet in his shoulder and another in his arm. I dressed his wounds and those of the pirates. When alone Seraphina told me she could not fly with me while her father's life was still in danger, but that she remained unchanged, and only waited a fitting opportunity. On our way back the pirates seized another of the chief mate's men who swam to our boat. Having tortured him, they placed him blindfold on a tree projecting over the sea and shot him. Their other prisoners they had previously fastened to trees and fired at; one monster lamenting that he had lost a bet of a doubloon because he had not killed his man at the first shot.

The next day we captured a Dutch merchantman laden with gin, butter, cheese, and canvas. On my way to shore to visit Seraphina's father, a boat, rowed by six men, came pulling towards us. It was the chief mate and some of his partisans. By my advice (for I knew if my comrades were killed I should share their fate) my men poured in a fire of blunderbusses, and then leaped upon the enemy with their cutlasses. Three mutineers fell by our first fire, and three were sabred. We only lost one man. When we reached the Magistrate's house I found him out of danger, and, to my great joy, Seraphina informed me that she had just engaged a guide for a hundred dollars, and that we should start in eight or ten days. The next time I went on shore, Seraphina—her eyes beaming with love and hope—threw herself into my arms; the guide was ready; the day and the hour could now be fixed. I clasped her to my heart and wept with joy and gratitude. Blushing, she disengaged herself, and entreated me to repress all emotions that might betray us. We then fixed on the next evening for our flight. The evening came, and I obtained leave to go on shore. To my horror I found my reception at Riego's cold and formal. The mother looked at me with anger and distrust, Seraphina stood behind her pale, her cheeks bathed in tears. She made me a signal to be silent. When I passed into the sick man's room he broke forth:

"Well, Sir, I have detected your base and nefarious plans. Your very guide informed me of all."

I denied everything, and drew out my lancet, treating him as delirious. Seraphina burst into tears, accused the guide of having insulted her in the forest, and said that this was his revenge for her having threatened him. I found from Seraphina that the guide, having obtained fifty dollars in advance, had basely deserted her, but she hoped soon to get a reliable man, and bade me still trust in her sincerity and discretion. Alas! I never saw her more. The next day the assassin sent to destroy Mr. Lumsden returned; his intended victim had luckily sailed before the Spanish rascal had arrived. That same day the pirates murdered the French cook of the Dutch prize, who had become mad, and had been held down among the ballast. He at first defended himself with a hatchet, but they stabbed him in a dozen places, and threw him overboard while still breathing. The next day we captured an English brig. Being left on board the prize, I resolved, that night, with the aid of two prisoners, to attempt under cover of darkness, to kill the pirate pilot and his Spanish companion, the only two pirates on board, and to take the vessel to New-Orleans; but our Captain was too cunning; he sent for me at dusk, and the prisoners were ordered down into the hold. The next day the Captain was attacked with a dangerous fever, and in his great alarm promised me my liberty if I cured him. I now resolved to make a great effort to escape. I confined the Captain to his cabin, and gave him an opiate in some arrowroot. That afternoon, which was wet and stormy, two fishermen came on board to barter their fish for spirits. A carouse ensued, and they and the whole crew were soon drunk and asleep. At midnight the storm had driven every one below. Not a star was to be seen; the scud was flying thick and heavy. With a palpitating heart I seized a bag of instruments, in which I had put some biscuit, and crept softly up the companion ladder. Then I stole to the stern of the vessel, gently dropped the bag into the fisherman's canoe, and, letting myself down, cut the painter, and let the canoe drift with the current, in order not to rouse the wretches by any splash of paddle. Once out of hearing, I trimmed the canoe and set sail, steering her in the direction of the Havannah. In the morning I found myself forty miles from the floating hell that had so long been my prison. The wind providentially blew all day from the southwest. All that day and the following night I was alone in the frail canoe, and never sighted a vessel. At 6 o'clock of the second morning I entered the Havannah, and seeing an old friend pacing the deck of a schooner, I ran my canoe alongside. He was a Captain Williams, whom I had known some years before in America. He welcomed me, gave me some refreshments, promised to get me a berth as mate, and, seeing me weak and exhausted, begged me to lie down and rest. Unluckily for me, when I woke from my deep sleep in the forenoon, finding the Captain gone on shore, I followed him. In the first street one of the pirate's men met me, and ran and brought a guard, who arrested me. I was instantly thrown into prison with four or five hundred thieves and murderers, and kept there five weeks before my second examination. After some weeks more I was delivered up to the English and sent to England to be tried at the next Admiralty Sessions. At my trial I was particularly charged with assisting in the capture of the ships *Victoria* and *Industry* on the high seas. I pleaded compulsion, and the horrid cruelties inflicted on me by that monster the pirate Captain. Twenty respectable witnesses deposed to my humanity and character, and Captain Hayes, my old commander, and Mr. John Smith, his brother, an officer in the royal navy, spoke up for me like men. I was, thank God, eventually acquitted; but that mean hound, old Lumsden, for whom I had suffered so much, never showed even a common feeling of gratitude for having saved his own carcase; and but for good friends, I should have been gibbeted like a hunted-down murderer.—*All the Year Round.*

An Old Year Meditation.—"We spend our years as a tale that is told." The word rendered "tale" might be rendered "thought" or "meditation," and our translators by putting in the last three words have given us rather their comment than the text. A whole year, excepting a few days, is lying behind us, and it seems as yesterday when it is past, or like a watch in the night. The general idea of the shortness and brevity of human life may be supposed to be indicated by the figure of the tale that is told. However long it may appear on looking forward, when counting the years of which it may consist, the longest life seems short in the retrospect; except, indeed, in some cases, where there may have been great activity, many changes, and much sorrow. To our consciousness, time takes its measurement from what we do or endure. With the busy man time is quick in its passage, but protracted to the memory, from the number of links which go to make up what can be recalled. To the indolent and inactive it is slow and wearisome, but seems as nothing when it is past, for there is nothing to be remembered. Instead of living as if intent on trifles, we should set our affections on things above, and live for them. This will fit us for that nobler and better second life that awaits the faithful. Jerusalem the Golden will be reached at last. There, instead of spending our years as if listening to a brief and empty tale, we shall be face to face with eternal realities; be consciously and perfectly in harmony with them, and so go on and on, from scene to scene and from book to book of the great epic of the future, which will be a divine story without an end—ever telling, never told!—*Rev. T. Binney.*

Housekeeping in La Plata.—It was rather an original residence, built entirely of fine reeds, the roof and walls just alike; in fact, the thing it most resembled was a straw rick with the inside hollowed out. This little nest, the work of Frank's own hand, contained a bedroom and sitting room, the latter possessing a stove. He had been sharing these extensive accommodations with one companion, an elderly man, an amphibious sort of creature, of uncertain position and doubtful nationality, one of those people occasionally to be met with about the world who belong to nowhere in particular. He had, I think, originally been a Dane. He left a few days after my arrival, being of no further use at the establishment; nor is it, I hope, unkind to say that, from the size of our mansion, his room was much more valuable than his company. Frank's was a sheep farm; he rented 3,000 acres, that is, about half a league; his stock was 2,000 sheep, and in twelve months the flock had nearly doubled itself. Entre Rios is the favorite port of the Republic, but as it has been settled for more than ten years (by the English—that is to say, the date of the discovery by the Spaniards was somewhat earlier) land is not to be had without considerable outlay. It has decided attractions, as, besides the pleasantness of the country, with its hills, woods and abundant streams, most of the inhabitants are the sons of English gentlemen. Some of the older settlers have made for themselves comfortable quarters, and their estancias are not without the home look that the English delight to carry with them all over the world; the only nation that approach them in this respect, so far as my experience goes, being the Germans. This was, of course, especially the case where the influence of a lady prevailed, and there are some very happy English families to be found in Entre Rios. No lady, however, had better venture to undertake the life unless she has good health, a brave heart, and an active pair of hands, for all will be wanted. B., a neighbor of ours, had a wife who fulfilled all these conditions. She had been one of the prettiest and most fashionable ladies in Dublin, but that did not prevent her from cooking, washing and doing the work of the house, whenever, as was not seldom the case, the servants failed; and I hope I may be allowed to add, that she looked as pretty and as happy, while engaged in these occupations, as by all accounts she did in her former way of life. Some ladies had still harder work, as I know of one who kept her husband's sheep, but I sincerely trust these animals will in the end prove lucrative enough to keep her in the comfort she well deserves; at present I think she, like myself, is a little inclined to think sheep farming a delusion and a snare. Looking after the sheep was my own occupation when I first arrived, Frank milked the cows, being the most expert hand at that business. He also cooked our dinners, while I was scullery maid, and washed up the things; but before long I graduated in the noble and useful art myself. The strawhouse proved fairly comfortable after the first awful night, when I might as well have slept in a henhouse, for all the rest I had; but either the fleas tired of me, or I got used to them, for I never suffered afterwards.—*Pioneering in the Pampas.*

Pure Air and Exercise.—Thus, the oxygen of the hills wisely breathed; the food of the hills wisely eaten; the waters of the hills wisely, that is sparingly, drunk, but freely used as plunge and douche in lake and cataract; the light and warmth of the sun; the muscle's action and the brain's repose lift a man from the very sediment of life to this moral and esthetic height, and even tap the closed springs of religious emotion. Blessed are the uses of Materialism! Wise men know this, and act upon their knowledge. During the last session of Parliament, for example, a statesman whose bared head Phidias, in passing, would have turned twice to look upon, practiced daily upon the bicycle. There was a mystic value in this morning rite—it was a fresh illustration of the connection of Physics with Intellect, Will and Emotion. We begin here with mechanics, and from the rhythmic motion of a pair of legs and treadles pass on to the expanded chest, the quickened circulation, the freshened brain; and thence in unbroken sequence to those finer essences which descend as sweetness and light on the House of Commons, or fall like the honey from Chrysostom's lips in the presence of a deputation. Thrice blessed, surely, in this case, for us and him, are the uses of the Materialism! Mind, like force, is known to us only through matter. Take, then, what hypothesis you will—consider matter as an instrument through which the insulated mind exercises its powers, or consider both as so inextricably mixed that they stand or fall together; from both points of view the care of the body is equally important. The morality of clean blood ought to be one of the first lessons taught us by our pastors and masters. The physical is the substratum of the spiritual, and this fact gives to the food we eat and to the air we breathe a transcendental significance. Boldly and truly writes Mr. Ruskin, "Whenever you throw your window wide open in the morning, you let in Athens, as wisdom and fresh air at the same instant; and whenever you draw a pure, long, full breath of right heaven, you take Athens into your heart, through your blood; and with the blood into thoughts of the brain." No higher value than this could be assigned to atmospheric oxygen.—*Professor Tyndall to the Fortnightly Review.*

A SCRAP OF INDIAN HISTORY.

BY HON. J. ROMEYN BRODHEAD, LL. D.

The Marquis of Denonville, then French Governor of Canada, having resolved to attack the Western New-York savages, in the Summer of 1687, he went up the St. Lawrence, with a Colonial force, to Cataraqui, or what is now known as Kingston. The French expedition proceeded along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, to keep the Iroquois doubtful which of their nations was to be attacked. After a week's coasting, it landed at "Ganniag-atorontagouat," or what is now called "Irondequoit Bay," in Monroe County, the literal meaning of which in English appears to be "Opening from the Lake."

Having palisaded their encampment, which was named "The Fort of the Sands," and garrisoned by 400 men, the French pushed southward along Irondequoit Bay, through the superb "oak openings" of Monroe and Ontario Counties. After passing two defiles the expedition reached a third, near the Seneca village of "Kohoseraghe," or St. James, not far from what is now Victor, in Ontario County. The Senecas had meanwhile sent away their women, children and old men to Cayuga, and to a lake "to the southward of their castles." About 500—among whom were several wives who would not leave their husbands—remained in ambuscade near Gannagaro; and, as the French came on, they received them with a war-whoop and a fire of musketry. The European Regulars, unused to warfare with the American savages, were thrown into disorder. Instead of pushing on, as their Indian allies advised, the French halted on the battlefield. The next day, they marched into the deserted and burned village of Gannagaro. Two old Senecas, who had been left behind, were shrived by Father Bruyas, and then cooked and eaten by the French savages. All the maize that could be found was destroyed. Gandagaraé, or St. Michael, was visited in the same manner. The invaders then moved their camp to the great Seneca village of "Theodehacto," or Totiakto, or Conception, on a bend of the Honeyoyecreek, near what is now West Mendon, in Monroe County. Here a pompous "act of possession" of all the Seneca's lands, "conquered in the name of His Majesty," was attested by the chief officers of the French expedition. At the gate of the small village of Gannounata, or Gannondata, near East Avon, in what is now Livingston County, were found the English arms, which Dongan had caused to be placed there in 1684. After destroying all the Indian corn they could find, and a "vast quantity" of hogs, the French expedition returned to Irondequoit without meeting any more Iroquois warriors. Thus far Denonville had only irritated the Senecas, but had not humbled the brave red Americans who had fatally disordered his disciplined European troops; whose wooden villages could soon be rebuilt; and whose yellow maize would spring again in quick abundance throughout the fertile valley of the Genesee. If he had been a General he would have pursued the retreating Senecas, eastward, among the Cayugas and the Onondagas; and might have crushed the Iroquois. Instead of this, he sent back a part of his force to Cataracouy, and went with the rest to the east bank of the Niagara River, where he built a palisaded fort, on the spot which La Salle had appropriated in the Winter of 1678, and had named the "Fort de Conty." It was "the most beautiful, most pleasing, and most advantageous site on the whole of Lake Ontario." An "Act" was drawn up, declaring that La Salle's previous possession was "reiterated anew," in the name of Louis. The fort at Niagara was mounted with some small cannon, and the Chevalier de la Troye was left in command of the garrison of one hundred men, with the Sieur des Berges as his Lieutenant. Lamberville was appointed Chaplain. Denonville then returned to Montreal by way of Cataracouy, where he left another garrison of one hundred men in charge of D'Orvilliers.—*Historical Magazine (New-York.)*

A Short Story with a Moral.—An English writer says: "That night I was out late; I returned by the Lee cabin about 11 o'clock. As I approached I saw a strange-looking object cowering under the low eaves. A cold rain was falling; it was Autumn. I drew near, and there was Millie wet to the skin. Her father had driven her out some hours before; she had lain down to listen for the heavy snoring of his drunken slumbers, so that she might creep back to bed. Before she heard it, nature seemed exhausted, and she fell into a troubled sleep, with rain drops pattering upon her. I tried to take her home with me, but no; true as a martyr to his faith, she struggled from me, and returned to the now dark and silent cabin. Things went on for weeks and months, but at length Lee grew less violent, even in his drunken fits, to his self-denying child; and one day, when he awoke from a slumber after a debauch, and found her preparing breakfast for him and singing a childish song, he turned to her, and, with a tone almost tender, said: 'Millie, what makes you stay with me?'

'Because you are my father, and I love you.'

'You love me,' repeated the wretched man; 'you love me!' He looked at his bloated limbs, his soiled and ragged clothes. 'Love me,' he still murmured; 'Millie, what makes you love me? I am a poor drunkard; everybody else despises me; why don't you?' 'Dear father,' said the girl, with swimming eyes, 'my mother taught me to love you, and every night she comes from Heaven and stands by my little bed, and says, 'Millie, don't leave your father; he will get away from that rum fiend some of these days, and then how happy you will be.'" The quiet, persistent love of this child was the redemption of this man.—*From a Volume of Sermons, by Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago.*

A Fragment of Mr. Beecher's Autobiography.—Let me go back. I remember well, when I was first called, I came with a silken noose about my neck, though I did not know it. I was invited to speak at an anniversary meeting in New-York. It was something then to speak at an anniversary meeting. I was a Western man, and had supposed I was to labor in the West. My father had brought up his boys as though they had no other course than to be preachers. It did not seem possible for me to be anything else; so, when the time came to preach, I began to preach, as a bird sings when the time comes. I labored in the West more than ten years. My heart was there; it is largely there still. But when I came on to speak to the Home Missionary Society, I had not the least idea there had been a plan laid. I was in some sense a candidate, too; or found that out afterwards. I came on, and was present at the dedication of this church. It was dedicated in January, 1847. I received a call very soon, which I didn't expect to accept; but in September and October sickness had made such inroads in my family I was led to think I had better remain, so I came in October. I remember as well as though it was yesterday the spirit and feeling I had in coming here. I came out of a revival among my own people, and came to a revival here. I came with everybody saying to me: "You are going where the probability is you will be spoiled in a few years. You are going to leave the West, and going to a crowded city, where you will be puffed up; and it won't be many years before your light will be hid under a bushel." And they talked so that I once turned on one and asked him if there was not such a thing as the grace of God. I expect to do my Master's work in New-York and Brooklyn, and to always keep in it. I went to work with that feeling in my soul—simply the conversion of men; I had no idea of what was going to come. I had no plans. I never dreamed that Plymouth Church was going to be any particular thing. I was quite content it should never be heard of, so that the work of God might prosper. I had no other ambition than that, and to give the church that start in sympathy with men's souls, and to make it a working church for the salvation of men. That was my first, my second, my third thought. Year by year the church grew in that spirit. That spirit has been in it ever since. Now it would be affectation not to know that Plymouth Church is known and loved in all the Christian world and among the islands of the sea. The light God has kindled here has shone out among the heathen. Italy, Spain, and other places know us. A most interesting fact came to my knowledge a day or two ago. A Roman priest, who had been converted to Protestantism, told me that in Rome he went into a bookstore where he found a book made up largely from my sermons, translated into Italian and addressed to the faithful of the Romish Church as "aids to devotion." It would not do to know who was the author. Leaving out the name, it was considered good enough preaching for even the old Church of Rome. I am satisfied to have my name thus unknown. It is testimony of the catholicity and universality of the spirit of Christ when you take away the names and the boundaries of prejudice, and show that which is good Gospel here is good Gospel everywhere—even under the pontifical tiara.—*From Rev. H. Ward Beecher's Lecture Room Talk, Jan. 28.*

Seville and its Beggars.—There is no need that the traveler in Spain should be over-troubled with beggars. If he is recognized as a foreigner, he is sure to be confiscated to some extent. Why not? If, however, he learns to say: "*Perdone Usted por Dios, Hermano!*" "For God's sake, my brother, will you excuse me?" The beggar will cease to whine his petition. All your negatives, even if polyglot and multiplied, from a crisp English 'No'—to a fine Castilian "Na-d-a"—will not avail like this fine gentlemanly appeal to the chivalric mendicant. The philosophy of it is thus: Every Spaniard is Moorish, Oriental, grandiose. The feudal system was never in Spain to degrade. Every one, the poorest, is as good as another. He feels it. If you respect his feelings, he respects you. Even the beggars consider themselves *Caballeros de Dios*—"the gentlemen of God!"

How we escaped from the gangs at the Seville depot I hardly know. No one can be rough with these "gentlemen of God" without exposing himself to the charge of being vulgar. Soon we were in our hotel in the Plaza de Magdalena. It is situated in a square, surrounded by palaces and decked with orange trees. Fountains are in the centre, and the ladies of Seville are already out and about for the twilight stroll. How beautiful and sweet all seems! Our balcony—in fact, our rooms are a part of the balcony—overlook the plaza. So far as one can be in a house and out of doors at the same time, we are. The streets of Seville are narrow; though the Alamedas are wide, shaded and fine. There is one peculiarity here; canvas is spread from roof to roof, shading the streets. I never saw a gayer place than Seville. The fountains seem to be more sparkling than anywhere else. In Winter, it is said to be wet, though it has no snow or ice. The climate is dry. The houses, erected a thousand years ago by the Moors, have never been harmed by frost or much wasted by time. The city has a look of Bagdad or some other Eastern city. I said in a preceding chapter that it recalled Damascus. The fountains made me think of that. The houses are made to suit the climate; the narrow, winding streets, canvas-covered and cool; the wide spacious houses, with their Moorish courts, filled with gardens of flowers and fountains; the iron-grated shutterless windows, protected by an *estera* or awning; the open-worked iron grate, partly gilt; the Moorish azuelos, or clean blue tilings; the stem-like pillars of the court; the court itself covered in Summer by an awning; these not only give the idea of Oriental luxury, tell tales of the thousand and one nights, and lull the senses in delicious dreams, but convey the impression also of comfort, strength and seclusion.—*Search for Winter Quarters, by Samuel S. Cox. New-York.*

English and Scotch Sheep Dogs.—Of sheep dogs there are two kinds, the English rough sheep dog, which very much resembles a very large rough terrier without a tail, and the Scotch collie. The English dog is a very useful animal, having a splendid constitution and great intelligence; but the Scotch collie is a far superior breed, and is every year becoming more highly prized in England. This beautiful breed has a very fox-like mozzle, expressive but shy-looking eyes, sharp and graceful ears turning well over forwards, and generally a white line down the forehead between the eyes. There are both smooth and rough varieties; the latter is most admired, but his coat is different from the Newfoundland, the hair being closer and straighter, and not so long. The tail is very large and bushy, and when running is always carried high, though in repose, it droops. The loins are beautifully arched, and the whole outline remarkably sprightly and graceful. Down the legs the coat is short. The color varies greatly. The true-bred collie is one of the most intelligent dogs in the world, and perhaps surpasses all others in quick resource and readiness of invention in cases of emergency. It is in minding sheep, however, that its capacities are best tested, for having been trained to this work for generations, a well-bred collie takes to it "naturally," and needs comparatively little training. A Scotch shepherd said his dog "could do anything except carry the hurdles," and the praise was not exaggerated.—*From Cassell's Household Guide.*

The Sierras.—Curving northerly, to strike the old emigrant train, in the Valley of the Humboldt, (apparently designed by Providence, like the Valley of the Platte, Echo Canyon, &c., for the pathway of the swift-moving railroad trains that traverse them,) the Sierras, really the Andes of our continent, are soon in sight. Towering towards the skies, they undulate away in the distance—an impassable barrier apparently to the triumphant advance of the great motor of this century, the locomotive, until the conquering energy of the Californians who formed the Central Pacific Railroad Company, with almost herculean labors, carried their trains over its summits. Words are weak to describe the engineering which achieved this result. Enormous ravines filled up by the persistent labors of years, huge hills cut down to the required grade, dark tunnels blasted through towering cliffs, a track cut into the side of almost precipitous mountains, where from the car window you can look down into the valley 2,500 feet beneath you, and nearly forty miles of snow sheds of solid timbers to guard against the thirty feet snows for which the Sierras are famed. All these triumphs of man over the obstacles of Nature attest the grandeur and immensity of the work by which this frowning range has been scaled.

Nor is it a single range, as has been generally supposed. There are oftener two or three ranges, with their respective summits; and, instead of crossing them in eight or ten miles, they roll away in a billowy succession of mountains, seventy miles and over in width, clothed in the living green of gigantic forests, until, above the passes which wagon and railroad trains have sought, the line is reached of perpetual, unmelting snow.

At Summit Station, over 7,000 feet above the sea, (and at and around which the Summer traveler can spend a delightful day, with a pleasant and homelike inn for meals and rest,) you look down on Donner Lake, nestling so quietly and attractively amongst the mountains as to charm you with its beauty. And you will not soon forget a drive on its shores, with its unruffled waters at your side, and the grand and impressive view of the railroad track carved along the face of the range which overhangs it, and which you can follow with the eye for miles.—*Vice-President Colfax, in the Independent.*

Friendship a Delusion.—We know nothing of the old classic romanticism which created Orestes and Pylades; and that odd fraternization in use among certain of the Sclavonians to this day, when the sworn "brother" of a man is trusted with his business, his honor, his very wife as a second self, is just as foreign to us—a phase of feeling to which we have no parallel, no false likeness even, in our more prosaic code of manners. On the contrary, mine own familiar friend of modern life is oftenest he who leads us into rotten speculations in which he secures his gain by our loss, who runs off with our daughter and makes love to our wife, and uses against us the knowledge which our very trust has given him. In fact, life is too full of competition for the mutual unselfishness and ready sacrifice of friendship; and we have substituted in its stead that general habit of good-fellowship which we mean when we call a man clubbable *par excellence*, and by this term express our highest idea of his personal qualities. And besides the weakening of the tie by competition on the one hand and by the the communism of club life good-fellowship on the other, the complicated state of society at the present day makes it very difficult to keep up anything like that intense unity of feeling and action which younger and simpler societies find natural and easy. There are so many things to be thought of and provided for in the day's work; and among these comes the wife, whose likes and dislikes must needs more or less determine her husband's relations with his friends. And we know that very few wives adopt their husband's friends with cordiality; while some do not even tolerate them at all, and scarcely one suffers them to be as free of the house as they were of the chambers. Hence there is scarcely any hearty friendship, implying unreserved confidence and absolute trust, possible between men of a certain position; and after schoolboy days and quite early manhood the very word itself is used only symbolically, and ceases to be of vital power or substance.—*Saturday Review.*

A Turkish Husband.—On all these great occasions in Turkey I am in constant dread of being placed between two of the natives, who might be able, as is the case with many of them, to speak nothing but their own tongue; and as a *déjeûner* here is an affair of two hours—never less than twenty dishes, besides all the odds and ends, which have no end—this is not a pleasant prospect. So I was delighted to-day to find myself placed between our English Ambassador and one of the Turkish Ministers, whom I had known in 1865 in Paris, where he had belonged to the Embassy. He speaks very good French, and as soon as we had got over the first few *phrases de convenance*, he began to speak of their Turkish customs, and asked me how I liked the dresses of their native women? I told him that I admired them very much, and thought them most picturesque and becoming. "But if you had to wear them," he said, "you would not think so. Our ladies are the most unhappy beings in the world; always shut up, always kept away from all civilization; and this," he added, "is, to my mind, the curse of the country. We are all unhappy; for how can we be happy with a wife who is the most ignorant creature possible, who takes absolutely no interest in anything that passes in the world, who can comprehend nothing, and who has neither instruction nor education." I said that I thought they seemed quite happy with their wretched position, and would not wish to change it; but he assured me that they nearly all pined for freedom, and only wanted to hear the words, "*Sortez, vous êtes libres,*" to throw off their present slavery at once. "How can you expect," he went on, "that a country should be happy with such customs? What can be more unnatural than a society without ladies? and they again cannot but be unhappy, never to see anybody but their own family. In short, what shall I say? It is an unhappy fate that has so willed it. In other countries, with you for instance, there is heaven on earth, while here we are always wretched. Let us hope that we shall, at least, have Heaven in another world, and that our miserable destiny will not accompany us into eternity." He then began, quite of his own accord, to speak of his own home, and said he had married twenty years ago,—of course without having previously seen his future wife, and had been made most unhappy. She was so intolerable, that after having tried to bear it, and to improve her, he was obliged to separate from her after a year. He had then married a Circassian slave girl, whom he bought in the slave market. The same sort of girl, he said, as the Sultan's wife was. "She is very obedient, but that is all. No possible means of making her understand the least thing." I asked if she was pretty. "No, quite the reverse," he said. "And then, you know she is thin to such a degree; yes, she is an absolute skeleton!" This seems to be looked upon as an unpardonable fault among the Turks, and may probably be considered as just a ground for divorcing a wife as the habit of snoring or grinding their teeth in their sleep. My neighbor was almost a skeleton himself, and had a very grave and sad expression. I afterwards asked him to explain to me what their religion could have to do with their notions about dress, &c. He answered that though it was certainly looked upon as being contrary to their religion to dress otherwise than they did, this was all nonsense, "for, after all," he said, "how little do we really observe our other religious laws and duties. We are ordered to pray five times a day, and many of us do not do it more than once a month, or even twice a year. Why not then rather change or break through laws which, till they are changed, must prevent the country from becoming civilized, and make it miserable?"—*Hon. Mrs. Grey.*

Something Like Abuse.—On the election in question, I was proposed by Mr. George Ponsonby, and upon Mr. Grattan rising next to vote upon my tally, he was immediately objected to as having been expelled on the report of Lord Clare's Committee. A burst of indignation on the one side, and of boisterous declamation on the other forthwith succeeded. It was of an alarming nature; Grattan meanwhile standing silent, and regarding, with a smile of the most ineffable contempt ever expressed, his shameless accusers. The objection was made by Mr. John Giffard, of whom hereafter. On the first intermission of the tumult, with a calm and dignified air, but in that energetic style and tone so peculiar to himself, Mr. Grattan delivered the following memorable words—memorable, because conveying in a few short sentences the most overwhelming philippic—the most irresistible assemblage of terms imputing public depravity, that the English, or I believe any other language, is capable of affording: "Mr. Sheriff, when I observe the quarter from whence the objection comes, I am not surprised at its being made! It proceeds from the hired traducer of his country—the excommunicated of his fellow-citizens—the regal rebel—the unpunished ruffian—the bigoted agitator! In the city a firebrand—in the Court a liar—in the streets a bully—in the field a coward! And so obnoxious is he to the very party he wishes to espouse, that he is only supportable by doing those dirty acts the less vile refuse to execute." Giffard, thunderstruck, lost his usual assurance, and replied in one single sentence. "I would spit upon him in a desert!"—which vapid and unmeaning exclamation was his sole retort! I called for the roll, and, on inspection, Mr. Grattan's name appeared never to have been erased. Of course, the objection was overruled; my friend voted, and his triumph was complete.—*Sir Jonah Barrington's Personal Sketches of His Own Times.*

"The Butcher of Culloden."—A writer in *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine* gives a sketch of William, Duke of Cumberland, to whose name the odious title above quoted is generally affixed. The sketch is chiefly composed of extracts from the letters of Horace Walpole, but the following passages will be found of interest: On the occasion of George II.'s funeral, the Duke of Cumberland was a chief mourner. "He had" (says Walpole,) "a dark brown adonis, and a cloak of black cloth, with a train of five yards. Attending the funeral of a father could not be pleasant; his leg extremely bad, yet forced to stand upon it near two hours; his face bloated and distorted with his late paralytic stroke, which has affected, too, one of his eyes, and placed over the mouth of the vault, into which, in all probability, he must himself so soon descend; think how unpleasant a situation! He bore it all with a firm and unaffected countenance." A contrast in every respect to the preposterous old Duke of Newcastle, who blubbered, and threatened hysterics, and ran about the chapel with his glass to his eye, to spy who was there, and anon became all anxiety about his own precious health, in those damp cold precincts of the grave. So, in his precautionary measures against taking a chill, as they stood over the vault, his Grace makes use as a floorcloth of His Royal Highness' train; for "the Duke of Cumberland, who was sinking with heat, felt himself weighed down, and turning round, found it was the Duke of Newcastle standing upon his train, to avoid the chill of the marble." Thus do tragedy and farce jostle, and discommode one another in this motley scene of life.

Not quite so soon as Walpole seems to have taken for certain, did William descend to the tomb, on the brink of which he had been making the painful figure here described. He survived George II. until the fifth year of George III.'s reign. But the late stroke from which he so palpably suffered, together with his gross habit of body, might well be taken to augur badly for his term of life, even though he wrote himself forty as yet. His corpulence was an evil that long had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished. The Prince Regent of another century was nothing at all, as a "fat friend," compared with William. Bubb Doddington makes out that even the Princess Dowager would have her jest at her royal brother-in-law's corporate capacity—saying that she had seen her "great, great fat friend," (the Duke,) &c. The stage of corpulence at which His Royal Highness had arrived when thus designated by the gibing widow, was no later in life than his thirty-second year.

Horace Walpole from time to time reports progress in his recovery. In November he writes that "the Duke of Cumberland is quite recovered, after an incision of many inches in his knee"—and relates how RANBY, the operating surgeon, did not dare to propose that a hero should be tied, but was frightened out of his senses when the hero would hold the candle himself, which none of his generals could bear to do. In the middle of the operation, the Duke said, "Hold!" RANBY said, "For God's sake, Sir, let me proceed now—it will be worse to renew it." The Duke repeated, "I say, hold!" and then calmly bade them give RANBY a clean waistcoat and cap; for, said he, the poor man has sweated through these. It was true, adds HORACE, but the Duke did not utter a groan.

Eight days afterwards comes word that the Duke of CUMBERLAND has had a dangerous sore throat, but is recovered. In one of the bitterest days that could be felt, he would go upon the course at Newmarket with the windows of his landau open. Newmarket heath, as WALPOLE observes, is at no time of the year placed under the torrid zone. "I can conceive a hero welcoming death, or at least despising it; but if I was covered with more laurels than a bear's head at Christmas, I should hate pain, and RANBY, and an oration."

ANECDOTES OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.—FREDERICK the Great, as all the world knows, was, unhappily for himself, an unbeliever in revealed religion. We fear he was even a scoffer. That a man whose whole life had been a series of wonderful dispensations, of escapes from dangers and difficulties which almost laugh miracles to scorn, should have merged off into the dreary idea that death was an eternal sleep, is one of these strange anomalies in the construction of the human mind, which so completely baffles our conception that we leave the subject to the inquiring genius of modern philosophy and research, in utter despair of grappling with, accounting for, or understanding it. We have read defences of amiable atheists, blood-thirsty philanthropists, and sanguinary extirpators of the heavens; and we once heard a voluble and ultra-latitudinarian Gaul sum up an argument which embraced and accounted for every conceivable aberration of taste, temper, passion or depravity, by the following apologetic deduction: "*Enfin, il faut avouer que tous les gouts sont respectables.*" As FREDERICK exercised great freedom of opinion in his own person, he allowed the same privilege to his subjects of all persuasions. Being also a humorist, he indulged in his peculiar vein, even in the most serious matters. The Protestant inhabitants of B—— on one occasion asked for a clergyman. The King sent one whom he considered quite unobjectionable in every respect; but the faithful lieges found his doctrine too severe, and petitioned for an exchange. The King removed him in compliance with their wishes, with this observation: "We are of opinion that we have given the people of B—— a first-rate minister, but as they seem to be of a different opinion, we shall send him elsewhere, and leave our loyal subjects of that district at full liberty to go to the devil their own way."

In the year 1764, a soldier in the garrison of a small town of Prussian Silesia, being suspected of making free with the *ex voto*, or offerings made by the pious Roman Catholics to a celebrated image of the Virgin Mary, reported to work miracles, was watched, and upon search two silver hearts were found upon him. He was dragged before the Magistrate, imprisoned, tried and doomed to death as a sacrilegious robber. In the course of his trial he had constantly denied having committed a theft, but alleged that the Virgin herself, in pity to his poverty, had ordered him to take the above-named offerings. The sentence, with the prisoner's defence, was, as usual, laid before the King. His Majesty conversed with several of the Popish divines, asking them whether such a miracle was possible, according to the tenets of their religion. They unanimously answered that the case was most extraordinary, but they could not take upon themselves to assert that it was absolutely impossible. Upon which the King wrote with his own hand the following words: "The culprit cannot be put to death, because he positively denies the charge, and the divines of his religion declare that the miracle wrought in his favor is not impossible; but we strictly forbid him, under pain of instant execution, receiving any present in future from the Virgin Mary or any other saint whatever in any calendar."—*Dublin University Magazine.*

THE POET LAUREATE'S NEW HOUSE.—Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON'S new house near Haslemere is a stone structure of considerable dimensions, approached by a broad carriage drive to the principal entrance, which is a large porch of five pointed arches, so arranged, however, that visitors cannot alight under it, as it is paved and approached by three steps. The style of architecture does not carry us back to the days of ARTHUR, nor have we in the new house any strong reminders even of the age of knights of chivalry, its architecture being a free treatment of domestic Gothic of the Tudor period. In the principal rooms the windows are two lights in height, (divided by a transom,) and divided again into five by mullions; it is virtually two stories high, with heavy slated mansard roofs, with large flats and lead flashing. The upper part of the house is most attractive, having a series of rich dormers, three in front, two at back and one over the porch. These dormers have two double lights in front, and one on either side to light the third or attic story, each dormer having a stone gable supported by two buttress pinnacles, the gable itself being enriched with a shield, (earlier in character, however, than the rest of the house.) The chimney stalks are very large, square, with beveled edges, and well carved with diaper work; round the entire cornice is an open-paneled parapet, and the ground and first floors are divided throughout by a richly-carved bands in panels, only breaking into a series of open quatrefoils over the entrance porch.—*Builder.*

OVER-HEATED ROOMS.—The lack of ventilation in our public buildings, where thousands are in the habit of congregating in a space containing absolutely less pure air than is required for the purpose of respiration, even if continually renewed, and where the consumption of the oxygen of this air is continually progressing in the processes of respiration, combustion, &c., with slight provision, or no provision at all, for its renewal, is well-known to every one. The consequences of breathing such an atmosphere can readily be noticed, by observing its effect upon the assembly so confined. At first, perhaps, wit and wisdom flow as freely as the sunshine, but as the air becomes impregnated and heavy with the exhalations of the numbers present, the sparkling flow of reason and of soul loses its vim, and declines in vigor in proportion as the health-giving and invigorating principles of the air are consumed without a proper provision for a fresh supply. This is the cause of the headache and general lassitude so frequently experienced after entertainments, when no more potent cause exists; and particularly is this the case where there has been a demand for much mental exertion, thus keeping the entire system under a heavy strain, where more oxygen should be supplied to sustain the body and mind, than under ordinary circumstances. A minister in the pulpit of a badly-ventilated church, a speaker on a platform under similar influence, or a person engaged in any occupation, and for whom sufficient ventilation has not been secured, will not be capable of performing as much labor, and will be more exhausted by what they do perform, than if proper attention had been paid to their comfort in this respect. See the effect of this on a prisoner immured between walls which shut off the access of light and air; notice the aspect of pallor which his face quickly assumes, and the general want of "tone" and vigor apparent in the whole body. If it has this effect on persons previously in perfect health, what must the consequences be to a patient prostrated with a wasting disease, with increased respiration, increased temperature of the body, consuming more oxygen, exhaling more carbon, filling the apartment with the noxious exhalations produced by the disease, and compelled to breathe this vitiated air perhaps during the entire term of his illness. Children are particularly subject to maltreatment of this kind; and, as if tight windows and shutters were not enough in their case, there is generally added to it wrappings enough to swathe a mummy. Among certain classes it is the custom, if a child shows any symptoms of measles or scarlatina during an epidemic of these diseases, to dose it freely at once with hot gin or spirits, hot drinks of various kinds, and to swathe it in as many blankets and shawls as it can bear short of actual suffocation. The temperature of the room is increased to an unreasonable degree, every breath of air, and sometimes every ray of light, is as carefully excluded as if their access to the child would be all but death. Of course the best intentions actuate this mode of treatment, but it is a most lamentable want of knowledge which dictates it. It is done with the intention of "bringing out the rash," as a safeguard against cold, and perhaps with a dozen other objects, when an ordinary warm bath, confinement to a room of moderate temperature, and warm diluent drinks, would be far more efficacious.

A pleasant, cheerful, well-ventilated, well-lighted sickroom has a beneficial influence, also, by its mental effect on the patient; and every exertion should be made to secure this end both for the comfort of the patient and his attendants, and the parties interested will be well rewarded for their pains, by the cutting short of the disease and the hastening of convalescence.—*From Good Health, (Boston Magazine.)*

THE HABITS OF FROGS AND TOADS.—There is a curious circumstance, which I should be glad to find any one able to explain, relative to the habits of frogs and toads in feeding. Most persons are aware that they live on insects, and that frogs in particular are great devourers of earthworms. Now, if you go out on a dewy evening, or still more, after dark, with a candle into a grass plot (in the heat of Summer, especially after a shower,) you will be likely to see many frogs and toads, sitting still (if undisturbed) and taking no notice of the numerous worms lying out, as their manner is, many of them quite close to their enemies. If you then catch a worm and throw it gently before a frog or toad, taking care not to frighten him, you will most likely see him make a set at it, like a dog at game, and come forward and devour it, though, perhaps, other worms lying around were even nearer to him. Within ten minutes I have fed a frog in this manner with no less than three, and even four of the largest-sized earthworms, though all the time it took no notice of those uncaught lying before its eyes. The toad is slower in his motions, and (after earthworms, at least,) much less voracious than the frog. Each of them makes a most curious figure pinioning the worm with his fore-feet to keep it straight and prevent it curling around the devourer's head. But how comes it that they do not—at least never that I saw—make any attempt to seize the uncaught worms? Have they some instinct or reason which teaches them that the worms which are lying out have always, as is well-known, their tails in their holes, into which they start back at the slightest alarm? The phenomenon is certainly curious, and the experiment is easily tried.—*Whately.*

THE PASTOR'S CHILDREN.—I have observed that on Monday I romp with the children. I make them happy, and they make me happy. I sigh when I think that they will soon cease to be children. They do me an essential service. When the Sabbath services have some discouraging feature in them, or in the preaching, the children are good helps to divert the attention, to drive off melancholy and moroseness, to open the heart, to give buoyancy to the spirits, to animate the stomach. They help me to keep up my boyhood, which I fear I may lose, but hope I never may. It is hard to be "a boy again" if you cease to be a boy. They are so many additional books, or, as brother "Laicus" would say, so many tools to my library, which is, like poor Robin's soup, very meagre. The doctors tell the students to study men. I would say, study children—the man, you know, is in the boy, and the woman in the girl. In them you see human nature in its simplicity, in its undisguisedness, in its brightest, active, formative period. I learn more from the blowing rose than from its full and declining bloom. Studying children, I learn how to talk to children. In most of our congregations you will find them. Pastors make them no objection in taking charge of a church. The laity, with some exceptions, (in this fast age,) desire offspring. Studying these animate or living books on Monday prepares me for studying the inanimate books on Tuesday, and puts the mind aglow, and furnishes thought and illustrations for the sermon. And will not the Monday romp show itself some way in the pulpit? I believe it will, and friend BEECHER, and every other man of broad views and loving heart will agree with me.—*Christian Union.*

The Silver Nuisance in Canada—Important Circular from the Finance Minister.

The Canadian Government have undertaken to abate the "silver nuisance." This is their plan, as announced by circular from the Finance Minister to the banks:

"I propose that a proclamation should be issued, declaring that after a day to be fixed, American silver shall be a legal tender in amounts not exceeding $40, at rates considerably below the real value of the coin, viz., 50, 25, 10 and 5 cent coins, at the respective rates of 40, 20, 8 and 4 cents. The day to be fixed will be sufficiently distant to enable the public to get rid of the coin by exportation, and the Government itself will receive $3,000,000 at the following rates of discount, viz., five per cent. on the first million, five and a half on the second, and six per cent. on the third million. It has been suggested that a penalty should be imposed on all persons who shall pay American silver after the date of the proclamation at higher rates than those authorized by law. This, of course, would require legislation, and one reason among others for acting promptly in the matter is, that the effect of the proclamation may be experienced before the close of the approaching session of Parliament. I think it better at present merely to observe that the question of legislating with a view of preventing any imposition on the laboring classes will not fail to engage the attention of the Government. In order to supply the void which will be caused by the removal of the American silver, it has been determined that a new Canadian silver coinage should be struck at the Royal Mint and application has already been made for the coinage of fifty and twenty-five cent. pieces to the extent of $1,000,000. As, however, it is undesirable to order more silver than is necessary to supply the requirements of the public; and as it is difficult to estimate the extent of these requirements, and as moreover the new coin cannot be delivered for a considerable time, I propose recommending the temporary issue of fractional Dominion notes of twenty-five cents, which, of course, will be redeemable, like other Dominion notes, in gold, when presented in sums of $5. No effort will be used to force those notes into circulation, but ample facilities will be given to the public for obtaining them, and equally ample facilities will be given for replacing them with the fractional silver coins, whenever these shall be received from England."

Our Moetreal correspoddent writes that, judging from the views of merchants in this city, the proposition to make it a penal offence to pay out American silver at other rates than those authorized by law will not be well received, and will probably not be carried out. The issue of fractional currency also meets with objections, but I understand the Finance Minister has gone too far with this project to back out now.

"Earthquake-Proof" Churches.

The people of California, since the earthquakes of 1868, have a great dread of recurring shocks, and, as an indication of this wholesome fear and a desire to prevent loss of life, we have intelligence from San Francisco that the Roman Catholics are building there an "earthquake-proof church." This edifice—St. Patrick's Church—is built on a plan to prevent loss of life in the event of the shaking down of the walls. The side walls above the basement are only thirty feet high. At this height a roof rises, which, with the main roof, is supported independently of the walls by two rows of pillars inside of them. Both roofs are firmly bound to the pillars, and the pillars are fastened together by iron crossbeams, secured with heavy iron bolts, forming a net work of great strength. The theory of the plan of construction is that should the pillars be shaken down, the roof would be launched off outside the walls, instead of falling inside, thus giving a chance of escape from the ruins. In thus falling, the roof would be carried aside a distance of eighty feet, the length of the pillars.

Another Moon for the Earth.

The *Mining Press* says a German scientist has recently created a considerable sensation by the publication of a pamphlet, in which he takes the ground that the zodiacal light proceeds from a gaseous ring surrounding the earth at a distance of only a few thousand mile from its surface. This gas, he thinks, is in a quiet state of combustion, but is now fast cooling off, and, in consequence, will soon burst and aggregate into a globular mass and form a second moon for the earth, inside of the orbit of our present luminarp. His idea is founded on the now generally received theory that all the planets and moons have been formed in this manner. The supposition is possible. We know but little of the cause or constitution of the phenomenon known as the zodiacal light.

GERMAN TURNVEREINS.

The Various Training Schools and Their Discipline.

Statistics of the North American Turner Union—The Associations of This City and What is Done There.

The Turnvereins of this country are associations devoted to the practice of German gymnastics. The members are nearly all Germans. Their exercises are designed to develop the muscular power of the members to the fullest extent, thus giving a systematic training to the whole body. The regular system of instruction comprises free and tacto-gymnastical exercises, leaping, vaulting buck, vaulting horse, rack or horizontal bar, parallel bars, the hanging bar or trapeze, the rings, round swing, see-saw, cross-beam, ladders, (upright, slanting and horizontal,) climbing, (upright poles, slanting poles and ropes,) balancing, dumb-bells, clubs, wooden bar-bells, &c.

The North American Turner Union is the main organization of these associations. According to its last year's report, it numbered in twenty districts 143 societies, with about 9,400 members. The districts are designated as follows: New-York, Central New-York, Hudson River, Western New-York, Passaic, New-Jersey, Boston, Philadelphia, South Eastern, Savannah, Lookout Mountain, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Upper Mississippi, Chicago, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Rocky Mountains. The New-York district comprises the Turner societies of New-York City, Bloomingdale, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Harlem, Morrisania, New-Brooklyn and East New-York. A Convention of delegates from the several districts is held biennially, as is also a festival. The Executive Committee of the North American Turner Union is composed of the following-named gentlemen from the New-York district associations: Simon Spitzer, President; Francis Baillet, Vice-President; Henry Metzner, Corresponding Secretary; S. Sewards, Recording Secretary; Henry Merz, Treasurer; William Heeseler, Francis Irmscher, George Braun and Jacob Heintz. The Turner Societies of the Pacific States, numbering in all about 1,000 members have a central organization called the Pacific Turner Union. About thirty turnvereins, having about 1,000 members in all, belong to neither of the two organizations named.

In this City there are two associations—the New-York Turnverein, organized in 1850 and incorporated in 1853; and the Bloomingdale Turnverein, organized in 1862 and incorporated in 1868. The first-named society owns Turner Hall, Nos. 27 to 33 Orchard-street, containing the principal gymnasium of the organization, and has leased the rear building of No. 102 Prince-street, for the use of such of its members as reside on the west side of the City. The latter owns the hall at No. 341 West Forty-seventh street.

The New-York Turnverein numbers about 350 members, 200 of whom are from 18 to 30 years of age, and being active members, are required to participate in the gymnastic exercises. The object of the Society, as stated in the constitution, is training its members to bodily vigor, and to an unbiassed mental disposition, and fostering progress generally, for which ends the following means are employed: Gymnastic exercises, fencing, vocal music, appropriate lectures, a library, reading room, social reunions, &c. The active members practice gymnastics twice a week—on Tuesday and Friday evenings—under the superintendence of two directors of exercises, the instruction being given by squad leaders. Fencing is practiced by about thirty members twice a week. A male chorus numbering about fifty members, practice singing every Wednesday evening, and an amateur orchestra is now being formed. From time to time, lectures are delivered and essays read before the society; dramatic performances are also given, and social reunions take place among the members.

Linen suits are always worn by the Society on festive occasions in Summer time. The library of the Society numbers about 1,200 volumes. The following are the Society's officers: Messrs. Conrad Kuhm, President; Herman Bennecke, Vice-President; Charles Kurtz, Corresponding Secretary; Charles Rohde and Frederick Klaus, Recording Secretaries; Otto Weiss and Charles Stahl, Directors of Gymnastic Exercises; Louis P. Koch and J. P. Schlichter, Treasurers; Fred. Ruessel, Keeper of Implements; Frederick Dollinger, Librarian. Besides these there is a Board of Trustees. The Society has established a gymnastic school for boys between the ages of 5 and 17 years, while young men from 17 to 18, without having the right of active membership, are allowed to participate in the exercises. The number of boys attending the gymnastic school is about 450. These comprise fourteen classes. About fifty girls are instructed in gymnastics appropriate to their sex. Two lessons a week are given to each class by Messrs. CHARLES EIFLER, HENRY METZNER, WM. HEESELER, NATHAN ROSENBAUM and FELIX EIFLER. About one hundred of the school boys, from 12 to 17 years of age, are forming a cadet corps. They are divided into three companies, with commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and are drilled by Captain H. BENNECKE, Vice-President of the Society, according to *Upton's Tactics*, every Monday and Saturday evenings. They are provided with Enfield rifles, and in the Summer season are drilled in field exercises. The Society has established also a free school, in which boys and girls are instructed, free of charge, in drawing, English, German and French languages, history and bookkeeping. The hours of instruction are from 4 to 9 o'clock P. M. on week days, and in the forenoon on Sundays. The school has from 350 to 400 pupils. For its support the Society lately received $3,800 from the Excise Fund.

Mr. CHAS. EIFLER, the Principal, is assisted by eight teachers, who are members of the Society. Both the gymnastic and free schools are in the Society's halls in Orchard and Prince streets.

The Bloomingdale Turnverein has about fifty members, thirty of them being active. The exercises of this organization take place under the superintendence of two directors, and instruction is given every Tuesday and Friday evening. The society has a library; lectures are delivered, and social entertainments take place from time to time. The following are the officers of this Society: Messrs. Edward Gottschling, President; Henry Paul, Vice-President; George Braun, Recording Secretary; George Schaeffer, Corresponding Secretary; Frederick Flotken and Jacob Stricker, Treasurers; Jacob Seip and Libanio Barre, Directors of Gymnastic Exercises; John Unger, Keeper of Implements; Philip Andres, Librarian. There is also a Board of Trustees. In a gymnastic school of the society for boys about seventy pupils are instructed by Mr. GEO. BRAUN every Tuesday and Thursday evening. A school is also kept in the hall, where the pupils are instructed in drawing, and German reading and writing every Sunday.

THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

General Canby Assumes Command—His Personal and Departmental Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 1, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.—In accordance with General Orders No. 11, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Jan. 29, 1870, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Virginia, embracing the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina.

Commanding officers of troops will forward a copy of their monthly returns for Jan. 31 to these headquarters without delay, and individual officers not serving with troops will report by letter their stations at that date, the nature of their duties, and the authority placing them thereon.

Reports will be forwarded from all posts, except those in the State of Virginia, to the chiefs of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments at these headquarters, showing the amount of stores and funds on hand, the date to which estimates have been made and the sources from which they are now supplied.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

General Order No. 2 announces the following officers as the personal and departmental staff of the Commanding General:

First Lieutenant LOUIS V. CAZIARC, United States Army, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Second Lieutenant HARRY R. ANDERSON, Fourth United States Artillery, Aid-de-Camp.

Second-Lieutenant CHARLES S. HEINTZLEMAN, Third United States Artillery, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel DICKINSON WOODRUFF, United States Army, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Brevet Colonel JOHN MOORE, Surgeon, United States Army, Medical Director.

Major HORACE B. BURNHAM, Judge Advocate, United States Army, Judge Advocate.

Brevet Colonel JOHN G. CHANDLER, Quartermaster, United States Army, Chief Quartermaster.

Brevet Major SAMUEL A. PORTER, First Lieutenant, Regimental Quartermaster, Seventeenth United States Infantry, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Major THADDEUS H. STANTON, Paymaster, United States Army, Chief Paymaster.

ILLINOIS.

The Constitutional Convention—Woman Suffrage—The Punishment of Criminals—The Chicago Saloons—Railroad Subscriptions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870.

The Constitutional Convention is making some progress; but there seems to be on the part of the members an inadequate notion of what they were chosen to do. Consequently all sorts of propositions are brought forward, and the action seems more like that of a Board of Supervisors than of a body engaged upon the organic law of a great State. There are but few men in the Convention who have a sufficiently comprehensive grasp of mind to form a proper conception of their duties; and, unfortunately, most of these are wrong upon many of the great questions which ought to be fundamental in any constitution of a republican people. The public feeling is, as I formerly remarked, that the Convention will not present a Constitution which the people will approve. Much of the past week has been spent in discussing the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Much local feeling has been developed. Those whose constituents live off the canal and are not specifically benefited by it, think they must oppose any further expenditures, though it be shown that the State at large would derive great advantage from the adoption of a wise and liberal policy in relation to it.

WOMANS' RIGHTS.

The suffrage question will be taken out of the hands of the Convention by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, so far as the negro question is concerned. But woman suffrage will have, undoubtedly, a separate submission, and will receive a strong vote, but I have no idea it will prevail. By the way, the Supreme Court has just rejected the application of Mrs. Judge BRADWELL, editor of the Chicago *Legal News*, for admission to the Bar. Although there was no statute of the State against the admission of a woman, the Court fell back upon the old English common law, which has been operative for many centuries, and so Mrs. BRADWELL will have to wait until the suffrage millenium, or at least until the Legislature of the State shall remove her disabilities before she can legally hang out her shingle. Governor PALMER has made matters even between the negroes and the women by the appointment of one of each sort as Notary Public—the negro for Chicago, and the woman for Decatur.

SENTENCING OF THE PRISONERS.

Yesterday was a regular field day in the Recorder's Court. The prisoners which have been convicted during the January term, were up for sentence. There were thirty-eight of them, and they received sentences aggregating two hundred and twelve years in the State Penitentiary—ranging in each case from one to thirty years, the latter being on three indictments. The celebrated burglar, "Handy Andy," otherwise ROBERT G. LOWE, got ten years. He is the most adroit operator that has paid our city a visit recently, although apparently not twenty years of age. There are enough charges against him to keep him in the Penitentiary during his natural life. It is hoped that the severe sentences—averaging six years each—will have a tendency to frighten the rascals from Chicago. Such was the excitement among those not yet arrested that it was thought advisable to detail officers to guard the residence of Recorder MCALLISTER, as, from the threatening language used by the confederates of the sentenced men, it was feared that an assault might be made upon him. So you see we are getting into a fine condition in Chicago. A Vigilance Committee is talked of; but I think the action of the Recorder will strike such a wholesome fear into the gangs of villians which infest the city that there will be no necessity for irregular action. There are now about 1,300 inmates of the Penitentiary at Joliet, and the number is constantly on the increase, not only from Chicago, but from nearly every section of the State. The Penitentiary was only planned to accommodate 1,000; but crime is outrunning all estimates.

CLOSING THE SALOONS.

The agitation about closing the saloons on Sunday still continues. The temperance people are at work, and those in the liquor interest are at work in opposite directions. The latter know very well that Sunday is their harvest day, as many a man leaves all his week's wages at the saloon between Saturday night and Monday morning. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Congressional Temperance Society, arrangements are making for a grand demonstration at Farwell Hall on the 22d of February, when the petitions of the Mayor are to be gathered up and presented. It is estimated that there will be from twenty to thirty thousand signatures. Our saloons are the headquarters of all the roughs, rowdies, thieves and burglars with which the city is overrun.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

While Judge DRUMMOND has been endeavoring to force the collection of interest due on town and county subscriptions in Iowa, and while we have abundant instances of the attempted repudiation of such subscriptions in Illinois, towns and cities in all sections of the State are voting $25,000, $50,000, $75,000 and $100,000 to aid in the construction of new roads with a "perfect looseness." It is much easier to cast a ballot in favor of issuing bonds than it is to cast one in favor of a tax for their payment, or for meeting the interest upon them. I shall not be surprised to see attempts made to repudiate a large portion of the subsidies which the towns are now so freely and lavishly voting. I hope not, but if I were a capitalist, town and county bonds, issued under such circumstances, are about the last securities in which I should make investments. In the meantime there is a large number of these connecting roads under way, several of them nearly completed. We are soon to have a line coming into the city about midway between the Burlington and Rock Island, crossing the Illinois River at Marseilles, La Salle County, and striking the Peoria and Jacksonvilleat Pekin. The "Joliet Cut Off" is to be extended in a northeasterly direction until it intersects the Burlington and thus enables shipments through to be made around Chicago. The Pana and Springfield Road is about completed, and the road along the Mississippi from Albany to Rock Island, and thence striking off eastwardly through Jacksonville to St. Louis, is nearly completed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNA DICKINSON lectured here last night About half of her discourse was devoted to the Mormons, and the other half to woman's rights. OLIVE LOGAN is performing her *rôle* of "Surf" at Aiken's Theatre. KATE FIELD and GOUGH are down for lectures soon. The weather continues variable. We have had as yet but little snow—not six inches in all, I judge. Everybody is still complaining of hard, dull times; but the receipts of $2,500 at the box office of McVicker's Theatre, at the *matinée*, Saturday afternoon, is not an indication of this fact. But, nevertheless, money is very close, and people don't pay their bills very promptly. Holders of money want fifteen per cent. on a three years' loan—some of them do, at least. Five per cent. a month is not so unusual a thing either.

The Importance of Ventilation—Lecture by Dr. John H. Griscom, M. D.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM lectured at Grammar School No. 47, on "The Relation of the Atmosphere to Life and Health." After giving a brief statement of the uses of air and food in sustaining life, Dr. GRISCOM spoke of the importance of pure air and of the manner in which we breathe, illustrating his statements by models of the lungs. The effect of impure air, or that containing an excess of carbonic acid, was shown by placing several candles in a glass vessel containing the gas, which went out in a few seconds after being lighted. The lecturer also spoke of some experiments made by him in the cells of prisoners at the Sing Sing State Prison, showing the very inefficient state of the ventilation in that institution. Dust, he said, as well as impure air, is a very common cause of disease, particularly of catarrh and boils, with both of which city people are frequently troubled. He censured our Board of Health for not paying more attention to the diminution of the dust of our City. He thought that there would be no difficulty practically in doing away with the dust almost entirely. The lecturer also spoke of what people usually call "catching a cold," which he characterized as a most erroneous idea. Colds were caused by impurity of the blood, and not by a cold atmosphere. Cold air was better to breathe than warm, inasmuch as it is denser, and contains more oxygen. We had, he thought, in Holy Writ a promise that we may enjoy good health if we only conform to sanitary laws. He was glad to be able to say, in conclusion, that every one of his audience now knew more about the relation of the atmosphere to life and health than did the most learned physicians of 100 years ago.

The next lecture will be on the "Sanitary Influence of Sunlight," and will be given on the 12th inst.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Thompson Collection of Paintings

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. C. ROSENBERG, in a letter published in the TIMES of the 31st ult., says he demurs to my self-sufficient auility. What that may mean I don't know. For a professional critic it is a very vague phrase.

He says it took him more than a fortnight to examine the gallery (?), verifying each separate portion (?) as completely as possible, by the immense mass (?) of correspondence (?) submitted to him, and by this means (?) he was enabled to verify more than two-thirds (?) of the leading pictures (?).

I confess this is unintelligible to me, and is unsatisfactorily mixed up.

He continues: "In consequence of the scrupulous desire to be exact, paintings were in many cases printed as simply assigned to the masters Mr. THOMPSON had attributed them to.

Surely this is a perversion of terms, and not what is really meant to be said. Mr. THOMPSON attributes only. Mr. C. ROSENBERG assigns—and so the minor contains the major. What are such mental operations worth?

And further he says: "Had J. E. B. the slightest knowledge of art he would have admitted that certain pictures (named) and hundreds of others were genuine." Very likely. I might perhaps bolt the whole collection; the less I know the more I might swallow.

I am no printer or prosessional critic, but only one of the public in general, seeking to ventilate the matter of the late Mr. THOMPSON'S pretensions to taste and judgment in collecting pictures, as shown in this particular lot at Mr. LEEDS' rooms. I am free from willful or any other malice in drawing attention to them.

I am not connected in any way or acquainted with any of the parties thereto, and therefore prefer to maintain my incognito and decline to tilt in public with my vizor up.

Mr. ROSENBERG has assumed the responsibility of the catalogue only. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870. J. E. B.

Blackmailing Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my previous communication I directed attention to the existence of an organized system of levying blackmail on Insurance Companies, by means of journals which have no *bona fide* circulation or influence, and are only formidable from the power of mischief which is derived from the fact of their publication. The above has been of rapid growth and is daily on the increase. I doubt if many, except the insurance officers, know its extent. It is true, that anyone who takes up one of these journals and notices how uniformly there is a puff of every company whose advertisement is to be found in it, must without further information be convinced that the puffs are paid puffs and of no value, but this does not tell him that the payment was extorted as much as if a pistol had been presented at the throat of the President of the Company.

There are, fortunately, evidences that the officers of companies are getting restive under this system. Two or three officers have to my knowledge been moving among their fellow-officers to induce them to combine and refuse to patronize any of these papers, and to advertise only in journals where the advertising will, in their opinion, do positive good—not where it is given only to prevent abuse: in journals which circulate among those likely to insure not in papers like these, which never directly reach that class. The same restiveness appears in some exposures which are being made of some of these blackmailers. Then I find the following instances stated over responsible signatures:

"An economical New-England company opened an office in our City, advertised in respectable channels, but did not pay any tribute to the Algerine. Its agent was soon shown an article 'pitching into' his company. The President was summoned, and came; $500 advertising was demanded, but a compromise at $300 was made. A puff appeared instead of the article."

Soon after a company was started, a person called at its office and showed a most fulsome puff he had published and asked some advertising patronage. It was refused again and again. Soon information reached one of the Company's agents that a most damaging attack was written and would be published unless silence was purchased, which was not done, and the attack appeared in the same journal which had contained the puff.

In one case an insurance journal, of more than usual pretensions, published a series of most malignant attacks, not only upon a life insurance company, but upon its officers. As these did not produce the patronage desired, the Company was invited, by a manuscript letter, to purchase some of its circulars from the same journal at an enormous profit, but again without success. But ingenuity was not yet exhausted. There was published by the same editors and at the same office another paper, which purported to present essays upon various subjects, including life insurance. The editors of these two papers had the audacity to write to the leading officer of the company they had attacked a letter requesting him to contribute to their other journal, saying that they believed "articles in favor of life insurance from the pens of the leading minds of to-day will prove of great value to the business. Why cannot it be made a distinctive feature of the work of your company. * * A larger number must be sold. Can you conscientiously help us? * * We propose to furnish the paper in quantity at * * *; for 5,000 the price will be reduced to * * and the company's advertisement inserted in the last page, thus making the number a distinctive feature of the Company. Please let us hear from you." Here, if we understand this letter aright, were editors of a paper which claims to furnish "the only reliable, popular means of reaching a correct estimate of the relative credit and standing of companies," and at whose offices it is advertised that "written or printed information concerning companies and their condition will be furnished on application," the editors of this paper are found writing specially to an officer of a company they had abused as unworthy of credit, in terms which either imply that their support could be had by a proper use of means, or which show that they are foolish enough to think the company proposed to aid and support them in abusing it. As a further evidence of a growing disposition to put an end to this state of things, I refer to the arrest for libel a short time since of the proprietor of a journal in this City at the instance of the President of one of our leading companies.

I trust the work of exposure and resistance will go on. A half dozen officers of companies I could name, can, if they will, destroy this great abuse. Let them agree that they will give no support to the class of journals I have referred to, and let them further agree that they will not hereafter aid in circulating any anonymous attack upon any other company, and the bubble bursts; the companies will, one and all, be richer by many thousands of dollars yearly, they will lose no business, and their officers will retain their own self-respect. B.

The Cost of Postage to France—The French Cable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to call the attention of a great number of your readers to the fact that the postage on a letter from the United States to France is fifteen cents for one quarter of an ounce, and that a quarter of an ounce is a very small weight. Within a fortnight I have received three envelopes from New-York containing elaborate pasteboard notices of weddings on which I had to pay f. 1 60, f. 3 20 and f. 5 60, respectively. Now it is very pleasant for us on this side the water to know that our friends on the other have not been deterred by the various financial and political questions of the day from taking that fatal plunge into an untried sea of—not troubles—but rather bubbles, but when we have to pay five francs and sixty centimes for duplicate cards for all the members of the family, we cannot help thinking that a notice in the newspaper with "*No* cards" would have answered our purpose very well.

All letters are weighed by the French authorities as soon as they arrive in Paris, and with painful exactness, for if the balance but incline towards overweight it is ruthlessly stamped "insufficiently paid;" and the stamps so lovingly put on by the loved ones at home count for nothing, and the whole postage must be paid here. I am assured by one of the leading banking houses (and, by the way, when I find a banking house abroad that is not leading, I am going to make a note of it) that about one-half the letters they receive from America are insufficiently prepaid.

And while on the subject of postage, I would like to say a word on the telegraph question, and that is, that we are watching with great interest teo proceedings of Congress on the French cable. We think here, and when I say we I mean myself and wife, who is a superior woman, that a decent regard for our self-respect require that Uncle Sam should notify the Gallic cock to haul in his line. It is a poor rule that wont work both ways, and I believe the riparian right of fishing in the Duxberry waters does not rest altogether with France. Traditional friendship is a good thing to have in the family, but we want a little of it on both sides. Please say as much to our servants in Washington and oblige G. W. A.

PARIS, Jan. 4, 1870.

The Purchase of Foreign Ships—Letter of Captain Codman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your columns, to publish my thanks to the New-York Association of Shipbuilders for the issue of their pamphlet. It purports to be a review of my letter to Hon. JOHN LYNCH, and of sundry communications to the NEW-YORK TIMES. The extracts from these are so copious that a wide circulation of the book is most desirable. The little personalities which take the place of criticisms are so good humored that they give no offence, and the insuations are so carefully worded that the writer evidently does not believe in the conclusions to which he would lead the minds of others.

My argument in favor of the purchase of foreign ships is met only by a petulent cry that this is a thing "we don't want," and that what "this country (by which term they call their little interest in it) wants is American ships, built by American workmen, out of American iron." In order to obtain this result, they propose to tax what little of the country remains besides themselves. This tax would amount to a sum that, according to the figures of Mr. DONALD MCKAY, one of their own craftsmen, would amount to more than $40, in gold, per ton.

Our friends make no distinction in their demands, which extend to the inland lakes and rivers, apparently, where there is no competition with Europe. And it is but justice to them to admit that they have as much right to this charity there, as on the Atlantic shores. Moreover the greater their demand, the greater is shown to be the absurdity and effrontery of it. JOHN CODMAN.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

There are 350 American families in Dresden.

An Englisman has constructed a perfect steam engine so small that it will stand on a threepenny piece.

A forty-days' trip from London to Egypt, Suez Canal and Palestine costs forty guineas.

A translation of the Talmud in French is to be brought out by the Imperial Press, Paris.

It is believed at Rome that Dr. DOLLINGER is the "Janus" whose book has been formally condemned by the Church.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE has accumulated $250,000, THOMAS CARLYLE $150,000, and CHARLES READE more than either writer.

The Sultan of Turkey is the son of a Circassian slave, once a noted beauty of his father's harem.

GARIBALDI'S work is to appear in Italian, Spanish, Hungarian and Dutch, as well as in English.

Mr. LOGAN, the Sub-Collector at Madras, has collected about 700 ancient Sanscrit MSS. in Surat.

According to a recent estimate the population of the globe is about 1,228,000,000 souls. Of this number 552,000,000 belong to the Mongolian race; 360,000,000 to the Caucasian; 190,000,000 to the Ethiopian; 176,000,000 to the Malay, and 1,000,000 to the Indo-American race. The annual mortality is 33,000,000,

A London hat manufacturer claims for himself the title of "Universal Sympathizer," because, he says, he has felt for every one.

A Paris Abbé, aged 72, has eloped with one of his congregation—a middle-aged single lady.

The Empress EUGENIE only allows two papers in her rooms—the *Moniteur* and *La Liberté.*

A Mr. BARKAS claims to have made another discovery among the fauna of the Newcastle coal shales. He states that it is a portion of the remains of a new reptile, gifted with remarkable teeth.

Prussia, as well as France, intends to abolish the Court's High Commission for the trial of offences by persons of rank.

The new French Ministry contemplate the suppression of the *cabinet noir* at the Post Office, where "suspected letters" are examined.

Only seven people were killed in one week, at London, by being run over by horses or carriages. Nine infants were suffocated during the same period.

The Curé of Alcabon, in Spain, who in August last commanded a band of Carlist insurgents, has been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

A public meeting at Dublin, presided over by the Lord Mayor, drew up a petition to Parliament requesting that the public houses be closed on Sundays.

The new Spanish Minister of Finance intends to secure the payment of the coupons of the Spanish debt by mortgaging the customs revenue.

Oxford intends to challenge Cambridge to fight once more the aquatic contest on the Thames.

The centenary of BEETHOVEN'S birth will be celebrated in Cologne in connection with the Feast of the Pentecost.

One hundred and nine new journals were started in Paris during the year just closed. Twenty-eight died for lack of readers. The total number of new journals started in France last year was 199. In 1868 it was 137, and in 1867 only 74.

The Indian papers state that Lady RUNDHEER SING, (*née* Miss HODGES,) is about to institute a suit for divorce from the Rajah of Kuppoorthullah.

The French people are amusing themselves with the interesting game of *rouge et noir.*

A M. VEUILLOT replied to a challenge: "My life belongs to Jesus Christ, and he has none too many defenders just now."

Wife beating will soon lose its attractiveness as a pastime, at least in Middlesex, England. A young man by the name of GREEN, who had indulged in this recreation to such an extent as to place his wife's life in danger, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Among the banns of marriage published at the Hotel de Ville at Lille are those of PIERRE PAUX, Officer of Health, aged 47, and Mlle. F. SELONG, aged 84. There is a fortune of 300,000 francs in the case.

A Frenchman, in a letter home from the United States, said that while on board the steamboats in this country he felt the same degree of security that he should have experienced had he resided in the third story of a house of which the basement was a powder magazine, with the house burning down.

The *Kerry Post* states that during a recent thunder storm "a cow was struck dead by lightning, and a wide fissure caused in the road by the fall of a thunderbolt."

The *Eastern Budget* states that M. OLLIVIER'S Ministry has warmly expressed a desire to strengthen the cordial relations which "at present exist" between France and Austria, and "has laid more stress than even its predecessors on the identity of French and Austrian interests in all great European questions."

Sir DAVID BAXTER has presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland the sea chest and drinking cup which belonged to ALEXANDER SELKIRK, (Robinson Crusoe,) and were in his use during his sojourn on the Island of Juan.

The *Journal des Débats* has a leading article on TRAUPMANN'S execution, in which the writer insists that the time has come for abolishing public executions.

At the funeral of VICTOR NOIR the Police adopted the expedient of marking with a cross the backs of as many of the spectators as possible. The *Figaro* observes that "this premonition of the visit of the destroying angel has not as yet produced any serious consequences."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions it as a remarkable item, that "the *Gazette* of last night contained the names of only *fourteen* bankrupts."

The Swedish Parliament are asked to allot public money to the amount of $4,000,000 towards extending the railway network in Sweden. This amount is to be raised by an increase of taxation.

Trajanopolis, the capital of the Roman Province of Thracia, has just been discovered about four miles from Dym, near Enos. This town had 200,000 inhabitants at the time of the Romans, but its site is now a desert. Among the ruins are the remains of a huge Acropolis.

Dr. E. S. THOMPSON, in a lecture on stimulants, declared in favor of tea and coffee as exercising a far more beneficial influence on the system than intoxicating drinks, even when taken in moderation.

The late Professor FARADAY, who was of humble origin, said that when bread was very dear his mother, at the beginning of the week, gave him a loaf for himself that he might have the management of it entirely. He immediately marked it out carefully into fourteen portions, one of which he ate each morning and evening, thus learning his first lesson in frugal economy.

Divers are at work in the Bay of Vigo, and have already hit upon two or three hulls, part of fourteen galleons, sunk in 1702 by order of the Spanish Admiral, and containing treasure from America to the amount of $75,000,000. For divers reasons, the fact is not mentioned whether any portion of the treasure has been discovered or not.

At Avebury, England, somebody offered to bet that no man could eat, at one sitting, a rabbit weighing six and a half pounds, a small loaf of bread and two pounds of cheese. Two men, one of whom was named BULL, accepted the challenge, and in the presence of an enthusiastic crowd each won the wager, devouring the provisions in the space of fifteen minutes. HALE, the other man, encouraged by the applause, finished up with a beefsteak, and drank three half pints of gin and half a pint of brandy.

The *Globe* says of the Island of Juan Fernandez: "Robinson Crusoe would have some difficulty in recognizing his own island now, for it has been purchased by an enterprising German, who has introduced into it a considerable colony of his countrymen. These are supplied with all the implements necessary for agriculture, and it is expected that very soon the island will present an aspect very different from that under which it was first seen by the unhappy Scotchman whose adventures suggested to DEFOE the marvelous story which we have all read, as boys, with such breathless interest. The colony will not be hopelessly shut out from the rest of the world, as the island is often visited by vessels on their way to and from the whale fishing."

A conference has taken place between authorized representatives of the Russian and Austrian railways and the Austrian Lloyd Company at Trieste, at which it was decided that, in order to facilitate the transit of goods from Russia to India *via* Austria, the Austrian Lloyd Company is to employ two of its steamers exclusively on the service between Trieste and India, and that a uniform charge of 133 francs is to be made for goods of every kind sent direct from India to St. Petersburg.

The *National Zeitung, apropos* of civil marriages, reports from Carlsruhe "that an ordinance condemnatory of civil marriage has been issued by the archiepiscopal vicariate. Looking at civil marriage from its own canonical point of view, this document pronounces it to be a debasing community of the sexes, and maintains that it is only after the nuptial ceremony has been duly performed in a church that the parties concerned can be regarded as being truly man and wife. The administration of the eucharist and the other consolations of religion, not even excepting Christian burial, are to be refused to all such as have contracted a civil marriage."

The *Rosetta*, a large steamer on her way recently from Waterford to Bristol, met a severe westerly storm. Her bulwarks were carried away, her coals ran short, and the crew "were under the necessity of burning about a hundred pigs out of a cargo that was on board, to keep the fires up."

An English journal says that "in the eleven months ending Nov. 30, last year, the exports of wrought iron from the United Kingdom reached 123,190 tons, as compared with 114,378 tons in the corresponding period of 1868, and 102,132 tons in the corresponding date of 1867. The exports increased in the eleven months of last year to Russia, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, France, the United States and Australia; but they decreased as regards Spain, British America, South Africa and British India. The value of the exports of wrought iron from the United Kingdom, in November, amounted to £196,623, as compared with £152,035 in November, 1868, and £166,621 in November, 1867; and for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, last year, to £2,226,360, as compared with £2,066,793 in the corresponding period of 1868, and £1,986,435 to the corresponding date of 1867."

The Fine Arts.

A choice collection of oil paintings by native artists, the property of Mr. JOHN P. WATERS, of Brooklyn, is on exhibition at the Art Galleries of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Clinton Hall. Among the paintings we find seven by S. R. Gifford; five by J. F. Kensett, and two by Wm. Whittredge, with examples by Durand, Lang, Eastman Johnson, Loop, Yewell, Robbe, Troyon, Neblig, Scheeres, Diaz, Ziem, Veyrassat and Gentz.

Mr. KENSETT'S paintings are always carefully executed and always pleasing, and those in Mr. WATERS' collection are fair examples of his style; but, like too many of our native artists, Mr. KENSETT never steps beyond the beaten track. The same effects are to be found in nearly all his pictures. The best examples of his style in this collection are No. 18—"Remains of a Roman Aqueduct," in which the perspective and general effect are worthy of praise; and No. 19—"A Landscape," in which the painting of the foliage and the water near the shore is particularly good. Mr. S. R. GIFFORD is one of our few native artists who gives us glimpses of nature in her wilder moods, and of atmospheric effects not often met with. In No. 28 we have a gathering storm, with black and angry clouds full charged with rain, and a broad expanse of sand, across which fishermen are hurrying to their homes. A lurid light plays upon the water, and is reflected from it. This picture is, to our thinking, better worth notice then any other in the collection. No. 22, also by Mr. GIFFORD, represents a broad stretch of blue sea, with some bold rocks jutting into it. The sand beneath the rocks looks cool and moist, but the painting, as a whole, is somewhat disappointing. No. 2, by the same artist, gives a distant view of Rome, we believe, with a grove and fountain in the foreground. There are some strong and good effects of light and shade here. No. 15 is by EASTMAN JOHNSON—a little girl standing over a churn, evidently wearied with her labors. It is a fair specimen of Mr. JOHNSON'S well-known style. No. 24, by DIAZ, is a woodland scene, with a couple of dogs approaching a pond to drink. The style is peculiar, but the effect good and pleasing. Mr. NEHLIG is represented by No. 9—a man-at-arms testing the elasticity of his weapon. The expression of the face has been carefully worked up, but the limbs of the figure seem somewhat clumsy. Mr. YEWELL has a Roman peasant girl, (No. 29,) which is pleasing in attitude and expression. WHITTREDGE has two landscapes, which, like Mr. KENSETT'S, are somewhat too conventional. The remaining pictures are fair examples of the styles of DURAND, LANG, ROBBE, TROYON, SCHEERES and GENTZ.

The collection will be sold at auction on Friday next.

WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

A collection of water color paintings, lately made by Mr. BENJAMIN TEPARO, in Europe, is on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 768 Broadway. It comprises specimens by Sallard, Vronstantin, Benard, Otterbeck, De Bar, Lowenstam and other French and Flemish artists. The *genre* pictures by OTTERBECK show how effectual a medium water color is in the hands of a skillful painter in treating such a class of subjects. All the pictures by this artist are well drawn, richly colored and admirable in effect. KONSTANTIN has some vigorous landscapes and street scenes—rather rough in execution, but pleasing, nevertheless. Some small landscapes by LOWENSTAM, quite in a different style, are also worthy of attention. Among the smaller pictures is one, unsigned, representing a *gensdarme* paying a visit to the domicile of a poacher. The wife is protesting that her good man is not at home, while at the same time he is ensconced behind a projecting stairway, with a newly-killed hare beside him. The story is admirably told. The collection is offered at private sale.

FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

On the 10th and 11th insts. a collection of pictures by Schaefels, Bakalowicz, (pupil of Messonnier,) Verboeckhoven, Herzog, Pauwels, D. Col and other well-known foreign artists, with a few specimens by WM. HART, POPE and J. G. BROWN, will be sold at BARKER'S Gallery, No. 845 Broadway. There are some fine pictures in the collection. Among the landscapes the "Shepherd's Retreat," a joint production, is especially noteworthy. D. COL'S *genre* pictures, too, as the "Kitchen Flirtation" proves, are artistic and striking.

The Battle with the Peigan Indians.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 31.

Brevet Major-General George S. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following dispatch just received from General DETROBRIAND in reply to my dispatch conveying the thanks of the Lieutenant-General to the troops under Colonel BAKER. I think it is to be regretted that the squaws and children were not brought in and detained as hostages, but I presume without information on the subject, that want of transportation, provisions, &c., made Colonel BAKER'S action seem advisable at the time he released them.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. A. Commanding.

FORT SHAW, Jan. 30, 1870.

General O. S. Greene:

General HANCOCK'S telegram of Jan. 29 just received. Colonel BAKER has not yet made his report, and leaves this morning for Fort Ellis, with his command. He desires to say that no special mention can be made, as all officers and men behaved in the most gallant and efficient manner. The result of the expedition shows how well it had been conducted by him, and I am confident that peace and safety is secured for a long time to the Territory. I should mention that about 100 squaws and children captured in action were turned loose unhurt.

(Signed) R. DETROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Fire in Walker-street.

About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the three-story brick building, No. 25 Walker-street, originating on the top floor, occupied by ASHER & REDDICK, manufacturers of waterfalls and switches. The fire gained such headway that before it could be extinguished the entire stock, valued at $3,000, was totally consumed. It was, however, fully insured. HENRY FRIEDMANN & Co., manufacturers of dress trimmings, occupying the second floor, incurred a loss of $1,500 from damage by water, but are also fully insured. The other occupants escaped without loss, and the building will not require more than $1,000 for repairs.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 6, 1870.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Another session of the Ecumenical Council was held on Friday. The Archbishop of Turin celebrated mass, and addresses were delivered by different fathers. The *Civilta Catholica* of yesterday, published in Rome, contains a bold article on the relation of the Church to the State, in which it is held that if the State enacts laws which are at variance with the decrees of the Council, to exact obedience would be tyranny, and to compel it would produce revolution.... The Duke of MONTPENSIER, it is reported, will no longer be pressed for the Spanish Throne. Prince GEORGE, a Catholic and a son of the King of Saxony, and Prince CHARLES of Prussia, are now among the principal candidates named.... The clerical estimates passed the Cortes in Madrid on Friday, after great opposition....Two buildings in Marseilles fell yesterday morning with a great crash, burying twelve persons in the ruins. It is not known how many are killed, as but two bodies have as yet been recovered. The accident caused great excitement.... English manufacturers of steel it is said are preparing to take advantage of the expiration of the Bessemer patents, which occurs next month ....The dissatisfaction existing in England in regard to the telegraphic management is represented as universal, and particularly so since the new arrangement went into effect. Complaints of delay and error are said to be general, and the confusion something extraordinary....A large meeting was held at Plymouth, England, on Friday night, composed of those in favor of abolishing the University tests. Other meetings are to be held elsewhere, and the opposition to this religious obstacle to civil liberty is reported to have been vigorously renewed....It is reported that NAPOLEON has appointed the celebrated author LUCIEN ANATOLE PREVOST PARADOL, Minister to the United States.

GENERAL.

At Washington, yesterday, only the House was in session. The time was devoted to general debate. The attendance of both members and spectators was light. Speeches on various subjects were made by Messrs. SARGENT, PACKARD, SHELDON of Louisiana, TYNER, BIGGS and LAWRENCE, and at 4 P. M. the House adjourned.

The order of exercises for the funeral of the late Mr. PEABODY, at Peabody, on Tuesday next, has been published. It is exceedingly simple and brief. There will be sacred music by a select choir, reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. MARSH, address by Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and a prayer by Rev. Professor BARBOUR.

Commissioner DELANO has received a report of a very successful whisky raid upon the illicit distilleries in the Fourth District of Georgia. Eighteen stills were seized and a number of arrests made. The value of the seized property amounts to $3,500. The distance traveled was 700 miles.

The President, it is said, will to-morrow publicly proclaim the ratification of the new treaty with China, and at the same time the full text of the same will be published.

At a recent meeting held in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, a resolution was adopted declaring the Confederation a failure, and advocating annexation to the United States. In Prince Edward's Island a union association has been formed to aid the cause of the Confederacy.

The funeral of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., will take place in Philadelphia to-morrow, and the Union League of that city, of which he was President, will attend in a body. The Club House has been draped in mourning as a mark of respect to his memory.

At Rushville, Mo., on Tuesday last, JOSEPH FRY, in an altercation, killed two men named respectively JACKSON and SINCLAIR HURST, by striking them on the head with a piece of scantling. The HURSTS are said to have been intoxicated, and the assailing parties.

At St. Joseph, Mo., on Thursday night, H. L. CHURCH, a railway conductor, shot and killed MICHAEL CULLIGAN in a street fight. CHURCH surrendered himself to the authorities and was committed to prison.

SARGENT'S wheel manufactory and three adjoining buildings, at West Amesbury, and the machine shops of TRACY & ELDRIDGE, at Milford, both in Massachusetts, were burned on Friday night. Loss in the one case, $40,000; insurance, $12,000; in the other $30,000, with no insurance.

PHILIP WAREHAM, who has been on trial at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the murder of DAVID KIRBY, in that city in August last, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree. A motion for a new trial has been made.

Mrs. EASTMAN, for the past thirty-two years matron of the Troy Orphan Asylum, died suddenly at the institution yesterday in an apoplectic fit.

Mrs. MEDINA SUTCLIFFE, under arrest at Providence, R. I., for attempting to shoot Mrs. ARIADNE B. MERCUR, was examined in that city yesterday morning, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

WALLACE'S planing mill, in Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000.

A terrible storm is reported from Wilmington, N. C., and a number of marine disasters as the result. The schooner *Eleanor T.*, from Baltimore, among others, went ashore near Fort Fisher, and her crew, consisting of five men, are probably all lost.

Hon. TRUMAN H. HOAG, Representative in Congress from Ohio, died in Washington last evening of pneumonia.

The revolution in Venezuela is said to be spreading, and President MONAGAS has taken the field in person. The banished Dominicans have arrived at Puerto Cabello.

The Golden Gate Iron Works at San Francisco, Cal., were burned yesterday morning. A slight earthquake shock was felt in that city on Friday.

The branch mint at Carson, Nev., began operations on Friday, coining silver dollars.

In San Domingo the revolutionists under the leadership of PIMENTAL, are marching northward, and are reported to have captured Guagubin.

Advices from Mexico to the 1st inst. are to the effect that an attempt to assassinate LERDO DE TEJADA and proclaim SANTA ANNA had been discovered and the principals arrested. Puebla is reported quiet. A battle is reported to have taken place in San Luis Potosi, which resulted in a victory of the insurgent troops, and the capture by them of twenty pieces of artillery. General NEGRETE is said to be in Mexico secretly working in the interests of SANTA ANNA.

The Red River *New Nation*, received at Chicago, gives an account of a meeting held at Fort Garry, Jan. 1, at which a motion made by REILLE was carried, that twenty representatives elected by the English residents should meet an equal number elected by the French, on the 25th ult., with a view to an adjustment of the present difficulties.

An Eighth Ward politician and saloon keeper named CHARLES DIMOND was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $50, by Justice DOWLING, yesterday, for committing an assault on a policeman.

Prince ARTHUR left this City yesterday afternoon for Boston. After attending the obsequies of the late GEORGE PEABODY he will return to Canada.

BAYARD TAYLOR lectured last evening at Irving Hall on "Life in Europe and in America."

A firm of female brokers have opened an office on Broad-street, and yesterday they received a warm reception from the operators of that famous locality.

The Democratic Charter.

The experience of the last twenty years has relieved all conductors of the public Press from the burden of discussing the details of any charter which the Legislature at Albany takes it into its head to bestow on this City. What number of departments, or bureaus, we live under, what powers they legally exercise, or how many employes they contain, or what is the exact nature of their duties, are points from the consideration of which we are entirely delivered. When a new charter is proposed for the City, now, there is only one question to be asked, and that is, who is to have the appointing of the mass of City officials? As regards this, the charter we have published is an improvement on the old one, inasmuch as it directs the Aldermen, fifteen in number, by whose advice and consent the Mayor is to make the appointments, to be elected on a general ticket by the whole City. The advantage of this is that it brings whatever good sense, intelligence or decency there may be in any one quarter to bear on the selection of each one of them. It will be no longer in the power of rowdy wards to return rowdies to one branch at least of the City Legislature, without the other wards having anything to say in the matter. The Aldermanic ticket would, under this arrangement, be a conspicuous ticket. Every voter would have and feel an interest in every name on it, and it would therefore be in the interest of party Conventions to put on it well-known men, at all events, and not obscure ward politicians such as now grace it. The only thing that has saved us from having the keeper of a pot-house in the Mayor's chair long ago is the fact that he is elected on a general ticket. Only one thoroughly bad and notorious character has made his way into that position, and there was speedily a rising against him, which first deprived him of a large portion of his power, and then drove him from office.

With Aldermen elected on a general ticket there is very little doubt that the character of the Board would be greatly raised, and a Mayor of honest intentions would have a fair chance of choosing proper subordinates. But, of course, it would depend on the character of the Board what the result of the arrangement would be—whether we should have sixteen respectable men honestly and vigorously administering City affairs, or sixteen corrupt politicians trading between themselves in the various subordinate municipal offices. If it be not possible to form a party in this City composed of men of all shades of opinion on questions of State and municipal politics, for the simple and sole purpose of securing good municipal government, it is safe to say that no tinkering of the charter will improve our condition. As long as it is deemed necessary by the respectable men of the community to cast their votes for Mayor or Aldermen under the influence of their opinions on reconstruction or the tariff, we cannot look for any change for the better. On all Federal and State questions the best men have been divided in sentiment since the foundation of the Government, and will be till its close. But to bring these differences into the management of municipal affairs, is as unreasonable as to bring them into the management of an insurance company or a bank. The Municipal Government acts in a very narrow sphere, its main object being really to enable persons living on this island to get comfortably to and from their places of business, and to have their homes secured against nuisances and molestation. There is, of course, in this City, as in all civilized communities, a heavy majority in favor of good police, good gas, and good paving and street cleaning. But they will not, owing to their concern about the condition of Georgia and Tennessee, act together. The result is that, no matter what charter the State may provide for us, everything goes wrong. We keep up a separate Republican and Democratic organization, under which the best men feel bound to vote, careless what becomes of the City, so long as they may by their ballots exercise some influence on the laws of Tennessee or the morals of Texas. By means of the division the rogues rule us, and will rule us to the end.

Now let us say one word about the division of the City Legislature into two Chambers, which the proposed charter keeps up. The only reason that has ever existed for dividing any Legislature into two chambers has been that each represented a different interest or social element; one represented the majority—the other the minority; or one represented numbers and the other property, or one represented the people and the other a class, or a body politic *en bloc* as in the case of the United States Senate. But the division of a Legislature, composed of the very same kind of men, elected for the same terms, by the same persons and by the same process, into two branches, is really a ridiculous performance. The theory on which it is based in New-York is that the district which is represented by a Councilman or Assistant Alderman has different interests from the other municipal districts—which is simply a fiction. Whatever is good for the Nineteenth Ward is good for the Fifteenth, as regards all that the Municipal Government can do for either. The lower Chamber, elected by wards, is now, and must always remain, simply a refuge for the local ruffians, who, on a general ticket, would have no chance whatever, and whose sole object in going into the Board is to sell their votes. The seventeen causes, matters, and things of which the new charter gives the Common Council jurisdiction would simply continue to be what they are now, and have been for fifteen years—objects of barter and sale, as long as the district or ward system is kept up. The curse of the City is "ward politics" and "ward politicians," and the only remedy is the total abolition of the ward divisions for legislative purposes. To treat the ward as a political community, entitled to distinct representation, so as to enable the residents of Fourteenth-street to hold their own against the residents of Fifteenth-street, is an outrage on common sense, and a source of terrible corruption and degradation. We want the ward lines for purposes of taxation, and for judicial and Police purposes; in other words, we need them as topographical divisions, but not as ward divisions.

The efforts of municipal reformers should be directed, therefore, as it seems to us, to the abolition of all political subdivisions of the City; the consolidation of the Common Council into one small Chamber, elected with the many or on a general ticket, in order to make the ticket as conspicuous as possible, and thus keep off the obscure party hacks; the lengthening of the terms of office, so as to prevent the public mind becoming jaded by municipal affairs; the appointment of all subordinate officials —(the election of a legal adviser or "Corporation Counsel," by popular vote is as absurd as the election of an astronomer or geologist)—and above all, the Police Justices, by the Mayor and Common Council or Governor. In this way the voters of the City would at every election be arrayed in two distinct parties on a single distinct issue. The question of good or bad government would thus be disentangled from the collateral contests and controversies, which now create so much confusion in the public mind, and make the municipal elections, to nine men out of ten, a muddle of hopeless confusion; and we should have the question whether or not great cities can be governed by universal suffrage at last fairly tried. We have not touched in this article upon one most disastrous effect of the new charter—namely, the abolition it involves of the Commissions which have worked so well for the public. The Central Park, the Croton, the Excise and other Commissioners, would be swept away, and it is safe to assert that no system which could be substituted in their place would compensate for the loss. To this point we shall direct attention in another article.

Mexican Misfortunes.

The old story comes from Mexico again, "the situation grows worse every day." It has been "growing worse" so long that it seems very much like a chronic affair, whereof the patient is wondrously long in dying. But now the Vera Cruz *Esperanza* declares that "even those who seemed to have more confidence in the future now bow down their heads under the weight of a bitter disappointment." And yet again we are told that "no means can be found to avert the storm which threatens to sink our unfortunate country in the horrors of a civil war." At this point Mr. SEWARD'S prophecy, serene and smiling, comes to mind; but examination shows that it does not predict peace, but only "the maintenance of republican institutions." Now even MACIAS, ZAREQUI, ESPINOSA, DAVILLE, and those others who are organizing troops to aid the rebels, are so doing under the plea that the revolutionists are the Republic, and that their daily growth in strength and power proves the virtue of their cause. Were the certainty that "republican institutions will prevail" a guarantee against civil war, we should never had the war of the rebellion. Mexico may come out of its war of the rebellion as we did; but it can only be, from the present outlook, after bloodshed and desolation.

The present seats of the revolution are mainly the States of Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro and Michoacan, where, we are told, "the Government in vain attempts to overcome it." But not long ago the advices from Mazatlan represented the whole neighboring country, as we remember, in revolution. LOSADA had raised an independent standard at Tepic, and called a Convention to frame laws under his Government. Again, it was not long ago that we recorded insurrections in Yucatan, Guerrero, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas. In several districts of Morelos the people have pronounced against JUAREZ. In San Luis Potosi the Governor and many members of the Legislature are prisoners. In their strongholds in the Sierra the Pueblan rebels actually issue decrees of pardon to Imperialists who join their standard. In Aguas Calientes the Government property has been seized by local authorities. There is scarcely an end of the details we might give to show that hydra-headed revolution is the order of the day in all quarters of the Republic; that it is suppressed in the North only to spring up in the South, fought in the East only to rise more rampant in the West; and that, in fine, it now threatens to break simultaneously from all points and whelm the Government in its destruction.

It is to be noted, too, that even the Federal officials and the Federal troops are now turning over to the insurgents. HERRERA'S troops in Durango pronounced against the National Government some weeks ago. Several Federal Generals in San Luis Potosi joined the rebels lately, and the rest sent word to the City of Mexico that they were too weak to assume the aggressive. The troops in Morelos were actually defeated by the rebels.

And then, on the other hand, the Government has so little to appeal to, to inspire loyalty and kindle patriotic enthusiasm. What do they call upon the people to protect? A land robber-ridden, disorderly, neglected, and almost hopeless. The wealthy are despoiled of their goods by brigands, the poor are pressed into service by rival chieftains. Outside of the neighborhood of large cities the whole country is infested with footpads or organized guerrillas, who with impunity levy their tolls on the highways. Lawless bands render all persons and property insecure. Public works are at a standstill. Trade is stagnant in its channels. The finances are in a bad way, and constant expeditions against the mountaineers and kidnappers keep up expensive armies.

The Government itself is regarded with disfavor. JUAREZ is considered by many as the mere tool of LERDO. The necessary concentration of power in the Government causes apprehensions of a dictatorship. The severe measures resorted to by it and by its deputies have spread a sentiment against its harshness. Even those who believe in the honesty and patriotism of JUAREZ, and these are many, do not think him the man for this crisis. Now and again a plot of assassination directed at him is unearthed—though with JUAREZ out, and another in his place, there would probably be a worse state of affairs yet.

What the way out of all this coil of intrigue and disaster is, remains to be seen. More and more evident does it become that a golden opportunity, both for Mexico and us, was lost during the SHERMAN-CAMPBELL mission, when we might have restored tranquillity at a price which would perhaps have been paid us. Will the opportunity come again?

Some Results of Routine.

A popular drama and a novelist of celebrity have recently directed attention to the marvelous obstructiveness of the English Patent system. Although there is less of what is known as red-tape here than in older countries, it must be admitted that we are not without instances of its absurdities. The crypt that was so long kept ready for the remains of WASHINGTON must ever be a fair set-off against such narratives as that of the mill in Silesia, that was permanently guarded by soldiery until within a few years ago, in consequence of a casual order given by FREDERICK the Great during a campaign in that country, or the firewood annually bought in a London parish with the proceeds of a legacy left by a fanatic in Queen MARY'S time "to burn heretics"—these words being to this day invariably inserted in receipts for the purchases, although the fuel itself is devoted to more charitable uses.

Our official regulations are more apt to be defective than superogatory; and the defects are not so often in what is done as in what is left undone. At the Coroner's inquest in the recent instance of a fatal result from the fall of some buildings in Brooklyn, it transpired that the jurisdiction of the Bureau for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings in that city did not extend to its Eastern District. The avenue upon which the fallen structures were erected is the dividing line between the districts, and it is shown that the locality was not within the province of any official supervision.

There seems, indeed, to be an expensive want of foresight among the authorities that control street improvements. Not to speak of evident and outrageous "jobs," such as the mispavement of Fifth-avenue, there are cases both in this City and its suburbs where a street may be first paved, then torn up for water or gas, repaved and torn up again for sewerage, once more repaved, perhaps with a more expensive pavement, only to be again disturbed for sewer connections, or for a street railroad, itself liable to be removed by legal interference; these processes following close upon the heels of one another, and leaving the street in a very chaotic condition. The regulation of such matters upon comprehensive and scientific plans, under proper guidance and management, such as that which has resulted in the new boulevard system on this island, was once among the possibilities which Democratic misrule has steadily tended to extinguish. Much of the expense of street openings has resulted from the complete or partial demolition of buildings put up only a few months or years before the measure was adopted. The opening of Church-street has been agitated more or less for at least thirty years; but not until the extensive buildings in the rear of Trinity churchyard were completed did it take definite shape.

Even systems in themselves excellent are liable to work stiffly. A policeman, being asked by a citizen a few nights since, to take charge of another policeman, who was evidently very drunk, positively declined, alleging that he was not empowered to arrest his comrades, and adding, "if he were a citizen, I'd take him quick enough." In the early history of the paid Fire Department, we remember, the dress regulations resulted in a delay in starting to fires, as the men stopped first to change their show uniforms for common clothes.

The Post Office has furnished many examples. When the postage on letters was twice that of circulars, a religious society issued six copies of a printed circular on a single letter sheet, with instructions on the border for the party receiving the sheet to tear it into six parts and distribute these to other parties. After long consideration the Department gave an official decision in writing that this document, sent sealed, should pay postage as one letter; but if unsealed, three times as much. The new regulations establishing branches of the Dead-Letter Office in the large cities, to save sending unpaid letters to Washington, somewhat loosens, but does not altogether untie, a most absurd knot of red tape. A very simple device to diminish the number of unpaid letters by attracting the attention, both of the careless and the ignorant, would be simply to affix over every letter-slip, both on lamp posts and in post offices, a notice setting forth that unpaid letters are not forwarded.

No great derangement to the accounts of departments need ensue, if revenue stamps were made available as postage stamps, and *vice versa*. The mistake of using one for the other is of constant recurrence, and a large number of "dead letters" from cities are a consequence of this confusion. On the other hand the difficulty of obtaining revenue stamps outside of cities, occasions very serious inconvenience, and in fact results in considerable loss to the Government by the entire neglect of stamps in a great variety of transactions, especially in country places. If only permission were given to use postage as revenue stamps, the receipts of the Post Office would be increased and that Department be assisted in its praiseworthy efforts to become self-sustaining. By making the two kinds of stamps interchangeable when of equal values, the national finances would be considerably benefited, and the transactions of daily life largely facilitated.

The Political Carnival of Paris.

Paris is living in a fever of delicious novelty. Each day has its new political event, its *cause célèbre*, or its epigram. The leaden uniformity of the Empire seems already as old as Louis Quatorze, and with pulses bounding in the new life of freedom, the gay, volatile and good-humored capital revels amid fresh-coming sensations, and from each succeeding day demands its tribute of surprise. To the student of political anatomy who endeavors to evolve a consistent theory of progress from the hints of scattered telegrams, the situation is perplexing. Now the red cap of revolution is waved in the air, and we sit expecting the enthronement of the Goddess of Liberty. Anon the calm constitutional utterances of the Parliamentary Cabinet are wafted to us, and France seems restored to decorum and dullness, when a third intimation comes to hand that reminds us of the continued presence of the man of the 2d December, and supplies us with the only addition the picture needs—the Mephistopheles watching in cynical silence the Walpurgis revel of emancipated liberty.

ROCHEFORT seems to have gone up like a rocket only to come down like a stick. On the great day of Neuilly he had evidently attained the summit of his fame. Since then he has been steadily declining. His own friends, whom he has schooled too well in the practice of implacable opposition, reproach him with the moderation which was the single redeeming feature in his appearance at the funeral of VICTOR NOIR. One of his co-editors has attacked him for his timidity, and another of his disciples has joined in publicly denouncing him. His friends among the radical journals have been paying him ironical compliments, as when the *Parlement* remarks: "M. ROCHEFORT is an honest young man, but he must take care of becoming ridiculous." "Those whom the gods love die young, and if M. ROCHEFORT is excluded from the Chamber, he will have but little cause to complain, since it will save him the pain of political death." His friends in the Corps Legislatif are silent, and leave him to bear unaided the brunt of his ridiculous ebullitions there.

The Ollivier Ministry still commands the political situation. Their inherent strength counts for something, but the weakness of the opposition counts for more. The shades of republicanism are as numerous as its organs, and each must have its entire theory accepted or nothing. The irreconcilable GAMBETTA refuses his support to the Government *even* in laying the foundation of liberty. The *Marseillaise* means by revolution the absolute and direct sovereignty of the people who shall punctually unite every evening and, in mass meeting assembled, decree laws and direct the State generally. The *Reveil* advocates the revival of the Constitution of 1793, while the *Avenir National* cherishes the ideal of a Parliamentary Republic. None of these parties will abate one jot of their pet scheme to please his neighbor, so that the Ministry has only to allow them to fight among themselves as a certain means of rendering them harmless against any other body.

What changes the kaleidoscope may take in a few days or a few weeks no one can say. Meanwhile Paris is the paradise of politicians and of newspapers. Every man that has a theory may ventilate it, and, what is more, get it listened to or—laughed at, and it is very much to be questioned if a more settled state of affairs would please Paris half so well.

German in the Public Schools.

The movement for introducing the teaching of the German language as a branch of our common school education is deserving of support on various grounds. The most obvious argument in its favor is the fact that the German portion of our citizens is a large, an influential and a steadily-increasing one. Furnishing a proportionate share of the taxation that goes to support our public system of education, they have an undoubted right to be heard with regard to the nature of the instruction which it embraces. Where a sufficient number of children of German parents are forthcoming, and where they desire that their native language may form the vehicle of or be conjoined with the elementary branches taught, there can be no possible reason for withholding such a concession. Germans are, perhaps, the most cosmopolitan of all the Teutonic races, finding, according to their well-known *volkslied*, a Fatherland wherever brother Germans dwell; but they are nevertheless distinguished by an enduring love of native manners, usages and language. In the ultimate blending of races on this continent, their best and most distinctive traits are such as cannot fail to add depth and earnestness to our popular character, and they have, meanwhile, an undoubted right to develop their national culture in their own way. The Public Schools are meant to be for the good of all, and every reasonable suggestion for improving their usefulness ought to receive due attention.

It has been found that the introduction of German into mixed schools, in the northern portion of this State, and in the West, has been taken advantage of by the children of English-speaking parents in as large measure as by those of German origin. It is needless to remark that there is here formed a point of contact between two of the divisions of our population, which cannot fail to be of great value socially as well as educationally. The study of any foreign language is a valuable adjunct to the proper understanding of our own, and the knowledge of one so closely allied to it as German, will give an insight into the general principles of grammatical structure as well as open up the treasures of an exceptionally rich literature in a way which will materially add to the efficiency of our ordinary course of elementary tuition.

Tyros in Art.

Amongst the many delusions to which young people are subject, that of believing that they can pass by a royal road to artistic eminence is a common and mischievous one. Whatever the thorns and griefs and temptations and failures that have beset the path of others, and, however protracted the drudgery that others have gone through to reach the gaol, these infatuated youths imagine that they have but to wish in order to conquer,—that the charmed gates will fly open before the mere talisman of desire,—and that a certain prudential cant exaggerates the barriers which their soaring genius will easily overleap. Thus nearly all of us know of callow beings who are going next week, or, at all events, next month, to be great actors, singers, lecturers and the like; for it is noticeable that the hallucination is most apt to affect the forms of art that involve personal display. There are also great poets, novelists, painters and critics just ready to peck their way out of the shell, but physical vanity is more frequently associated with intellectual and prompts the selection of mediums for expression, whose reward is at once swift and direct. These young people who would fain be masters of art before acquiring the faintest notion of learning how to be its bachelors, contrive in their generation to do a great deal of harm. In the first place, their self-deception tends to diminish in a community the aggregate of useful labor. Almost any arena of art—the stage, picture galleries, the "critical" columns of some weekly papers, for example—will show the least discerning how many good delvers of the soil, hod carriers, workers in any craft that calls for neither æsthetic faculty nor sensibility, are spoiled by misdirection. It is plain that every such case entails a positive loss to the community by diminishing its wealth-producing power. But it does more, and worse.

The extent of the injury done by false or defective art is, perhaps, not generally understood. Mr. RUSKIN has described it with much eloquence and profundity, and shown how disastrous and lasting the effect of such perversions may be. Directly or indirectly they tend to corrupt morals, manners and literature. That injustice is done to the true artist, whatever his department, by even the toleration of the radically bad one, is clear. There is, however, still another and less obvious evil springing from the fashion of accepting young adventurers—at the outset at least—at their own valuation, instead of assigning them to their proper artistic level. The mischief lies in certain habits of hypocrisy, which, by this custom, are thereby almost certainly engendered. People who are supposed to know, are continually invoked to recognize and encourage surpassing merit where merit there is none. The unhappy victim, loth to give pain, and apprehensive of an eternity of boredom in the way of explanation as punishment, should he take an opposite course, does what is wanted and applauds to the echo. The doubtful world is called upon to approve the verdict, a factitious reputation is the immediate fruit, and untold suffering for both public and deluded artist is the ultimate consequence. Surely the truth and nothing but the truth from the beginning would have been much better. But where is he who has the courage always to tell it?

Part of the trouble arises, no doubt, from a certain leniency towards incompleteness which in this country is so common. People turn their hands to so many things that a habit has grown up of excusing anybody for not doing anything thoroughly well. Hence when raw young men and women undertake to instruct and polish off their elders they are often regarded with a mild tolerance which they are in danger of construing into admiration or surprise. A remedy for all this would seem to lie in a more general dissemination of the truth that excellence in art, whether its disciples have genius or not, is so generally the product of long continued and anxious exertion, that the exceptions ought to be thrown out of account by all who aspire to do honest work; and tyros should be encouraged in proportion to the degree in which they realize the propriety as well as the modesty of accepting such an estimate. It is well, too, for us to overcome the national squeamishness occasionally observable concerning artists of all descriptions from abroad. There are undoubtedly elements in foreign social and industrial systems that tend to make them inferior to those of this country. But from causes generally recognized, which we need not here pause to describe, the work of foreign artists—and artisans, too, for that matter—is apt to be more thorough than our own. What we want first and last and always is thoroughness; and the more this is seen and acted upon the fewer pretenders in art and the fewer misguided tyros we shall have, and the higher will be the artistic level to which as a nation we shall attain.

Whisky Raid in Georgia.

Internal Revenue Detective COWLAN reports to Commissioner DELANO, under date of Augusta, Jan. 31, having made a very successful raid in the Fourth District of Georgia. The expedition was composed of a number of Assistant Assessors and Deputy Collectors. They captured eighteen illicit stills and a number of men engaged in running them contrary to the law, some of whom were turned over to the United States Marshal at Atlanta. The property captured amounted in the aggregate to over $3,500, and the distance traveled was over 700 miles.

The Robbery of the Boylston Bank.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 4.

It is now currently reported that the five men engaged in the Boylston Bank robbery, having failed to make, through the Boston detectives, a satisfactory compromise with the losers of the bonds, have divided the plunder, each share amounting to about $72,000, after some investments out of the common stock, for a common purpose. This division is said to have taken place at New-York early last week.

Personal.

Mr. J. W. CLARVOE, Assistant Chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, and well known as a faithful officer, has resigned.

THE DRAMA.

The Week's Amusements.

No new play and no important revival of an old one has called for notice this week, unless we except the production of "Masaniello," on Friday, at the Academy of Music. Mr. MARETZEK'S experience seems to have persuaded him that so long as he has a single pearl of great price the rest of his stage jewels may safely be of glass and tinsel. LEFRANC is certainly a superb tenor, but he needs rest, and most of his associates are, artistically, by no means what they should be. It may be true that no money could be made by having a strong company, but we are not justified in saying that the public are satisfied with the present one or think it is what they have a right to expect. No one knows better than Mr. MARETZEK that New-York will never attain that metropolitan rank in the scale of art to which her people laudably aspire until the conjuncture of a manager willing to bring and audiences willing to pay for first-class operatic talent shall be forthcoming. Pending this, it is perhaps only right that the public should be supplied with the best the market affords; and that the lyrical Academy should not always present an imitation of the bad aspects of the starring system as seen in the ordinary drama. The operatic chronicle of the week includes three works—"Il Trovatore" on Tuesday, "William Tell" on Wednesday, and "Masaniello" on Friday and Saturday. The houses have been excellent, and LEFRANC has sung with splendid effect. "Masaniello" is to be repeated on Monday, and on Wednesday Miss KELLOGG will appear. On Thursday is promised the annual Bal d'Opera....We again call attention to Signor RONCONI'S production of "Maria de Rohan" at the Union League Theatre, on Tuesday evening next. The occasion will undoubtedly be a very brilliant one.... Mr. FECHTER has continued to act in "The Duke's Motto," Mr. WALLACK in "Ours," and Mr. BOOTH in "Hamlet," since our last Sunday's record, and consequently there is little to say about the respective theatres of their performances. There seems to be some doubt whether the first-named gentleman will next act *Claude Melnotte* or *Hamlet;* the former would probably best please the public, and the latter the critics. We regret to hear of the illness of Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, which unfortunately prevented her appearing at Wallack's on Saturday night as *Lady Teazle*, a character in which she has this season deserved and won substantial honors. It is to be hoped, and indeed we are glad to be assured, that the indisposition of Miss HENRIQUES is likely to prove but temporary, and that she will probably return immediately to the boards from which she can so ill be spared. Mr. WALLACK has plenty of novelty in preparation, and as the public at last seem willing to allow him to desist from acting *Chalcote*—of which they long withheld any indication—we shall be treated on Monday to "School." At Booth's Theatre the houses have continued to be of an almost phenomenal description, and we see no reason to doubt the fulfilment of our former prediction, that the manager's "Hamlet" would tarry with us up to the season of Spring flowers. Mr. DALY, of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, has been, it is a pleasure to record, very successful with his production of "Surf." More owing to his care and assiduous effort in matters of detail than to the intrinsic merit of a trashy and vulgar piece. "Surf" has been played to many capital houses, and its attraction is even now only on the wane. Messrs. BYRNE & STARR are reaping golden rewards for their enterprise in taking the French Theatre, and bringing out the "Grande Duchesse," and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL has made in that eccentric heroine a real success. The house has been well filled nightly, but in order to vary the scene, "Genevieve de Brabant" is announced for Monday, and the "Petit Faust" is in active preparation....No performance of note has been given at the other theatres. To-morrow, the Grand Opera House will be reopened with "The Twelve Temptations."

THIRD PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The third Philharmonic Concert of the present season occurred at the Academy of Music last evening. The spacious building was as crowded as usual and the audience as appreciative and as well contented with the programme and its interpreters. Yesterday's reference to Friday's rehearsal will apply with sufficient accuracy to the concert itself to enable us to dispensé with an extended article. The only notable feature of the bill was SPOHR'S "Weihe der Töne," a characteristic symphony in four movements, in which the perfection of the harmonist and the greatness of the violinist are amply asserted by the sensuous beauty of the whole work and by the prominence given the stringed instruments, to which is assigned the almost exclusive rendering of the first and most beautiful part. The symphony was admirably rendered, in respect of sentiment, delicacy of shading and temper. At its close, Miss KELLOGG sang "Di Piacer," from "La Gazza Ladra," with her habitual neatness of execution, and in response to an encore, contributed a graceful French song. The same lady afterwards gave "Deh Vieni" from "I Nozze;" more judicious selections might certainly have been made. Miss ANNA MEHLIG was the pianiste and was cheered to a faultless reading of BEETHOVEN'S concerto in E flat major by a very cordial reception. The remainder of the programme included the overture to "Sacuntæla," a grand composition, but one that will hardly become popular in the fullest sense of the word, and BEETHOVEN'S second overture to "Leonora."

MR. FECHTER AS "HAMLET."

Mr. FECHTER will positively appear in "Hamlet" at Niblo's to-morrow week. The following correspondence on the subject prefaced, we understand, his final resolve:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

Mr. CHARLES FECHTER—*Dear Sir:* During your engagement at Niblo's, in this City, if consistent with your arrangements, we should receive great pleasure in witnessing your famed impersonation of SHAKESPEARE'S *Hamlet.* Beyond any other of your numerous histrionic achievements, this has attached most considerably to your celebrity with the American public, from the high position accorded you by eminent European critics. The marked originality and excellence evidenced by you in the characters in which you have already appeared, inspire us with an earnest desire to witness your *Hamlet.* With esteem, yours truly, George G. Barnard, Wm. Astor, Wm. M. Tweed, Joseph Dowling, Robert C. Hutchings, George Jones, George H. Morgan, Albert Cardozo, Chas. E. Loew and 246 others.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: "Your majesties might—by the sovereign power you have us—put your dread pleasures more into command than to entreaty," the public's wishes being orders to me; and although my friend BOOTH'S justly-famed impersonation and masterly "getting up" of SHAKESPEARE'S "Hamlet," have rendered it a somewhat difficult task, I cannot but yield to your earnest desire of witnessing my attempt in the part. I rely on your kind indulgence for the short notice given to both managers and artist for the production of the play, to which I will, most heartily, devote the last six nights of my present engagement in this City, previous to my appearance in Boston. With respect, yours truly,

CH. FECHTER.

Messrs. GEO. G. BARNARD, WM. ASTOR, WM. M. TWEED, JOSEPH DOWLING, and others.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

The second Saturday performance of the French artists, under the direction of M. HENRI WERSHEIMBER, occurred at the Theatre Français, last evening. Though the playgoer can congratulate himself upon the English appropriation of many French works, we doubt if Paris audiences will ever have equal cause for self-felicitation. The French adaptation of "East Lynne," at all events, is by no means interesting, and will hardly need repetition. It was acted last night, and had a patient hearing, thanks principally to the efforts of Mme. MOREAU. The entertainment was ended with the comedietta, "Les Jurons de Cadillac," in which M. MOREAU filled the character of the *Captain* with a naturalness, spirit and distinction that we could expect of no other artiste now before the public. "Dalila," by OCTAVE FEUILLET, is to be the play on Saturday next.

MAUZOCCHI MEMORIAL CONCERT.

We are informed and requested to announce that the grand memorial concert for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Signor MAUZOCCHI, which was advertised to take place at Steinway Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 8, is postponed until Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, when it will positively take place. The change has been rendered necessary in order to meet the convenience of the large number of artists who are engaged to assist at the Manzocchi entertainment. The tickets already issued for the evening of the 8th will be available for the 22d.

Local Notes.

The anniversary of the opening night of Booth's Theatre was celebrated by a *souper* and ball, given the *attachés* of the house and a few invited guests, on Thursday evening last. A most agreeable reunion, which endured almost until dawn, marked the recurrence of a memorable date in the annals of the American drama.... On Monday evening Miss MAUDE EARNEST will give readings and recitations at Dodworth Hall. The lady comes from San Francisco with the highest indorsements as to elocutionary skill and culture of voice.... Miss MINNIE JACKSON was acting last week with "Yankee" ROBINSON at the Albany Academy of Music.... Miss SUSAN GALTON is reported to be engaged—matrimonially.... Miss KATE BATEMAN was last week in Louisville, *en route* for New-Orleans.... Mr. EMMETT, with "Fritz," was last week in Louisville and at De Bar's Opera House. The KIRALFYS were last week at the Olympic.... PATTI's last concert in Louisville was given Friday evening.... Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT acts in Washington this week.... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was last week at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati. LINGARD was at Mozart Hall.... The Richings Opera Troupe were at last accounts in Indianapolis. Mrs. BOWLER's "action" is represented by the *Journal* as having "set the ladies by the ears with admiring envy".... LYDIA THOMPSON and blondes commence an engagement at the Cleveland Academy of Music on March 7. They are in Indianapolis this week ....Last week Miss LUCILLE WESTERN occupied the Cleveland Academy of Music, and this week Mr. FORREST acts there.... Signor BRIGNOLI and his associates are looked for in Columbia, S. C., this month.... In December, the California Theatre received $28,610; Maguire's Opera House, $17,534; the Metropolitan, $7,006; the Zella Union, $6,404, and the Alhambra, $6,190.

Foreign Theatricals.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Our Paris correspondent, writing under date of Jan. 21, transmits to us the latest musical and dramatic gossip of the Continent: "The latest novelty in the way of scientific humbug," he says, "is electro singing!" Every one who had a spark of soul knew that people could be electrified by vocal sounds, but it has been reserved for a Frenchman to discover that vocalism can be produced in any degree of volume and sweetness by the electric spark itself. STRAKOSCH has, of course, made immediate proposals for the purchase of the invention, which will work admirably with his new musical journal, *Le Telegraphe*, the title and purpose of which no one could previously explain.... I see it stated in some of the Paris and London papers that the new Imperial Opera House will be opened on the 15th of August next, together with the new Hotel Dieu. As regards the former of these buildings, I know that nothing is more improbable. From personal inspection, as well as from what I have from the architect's assistants, it is certain that even at that date the period of its completion cannot be definitely assigned.... M. PASDELOUP's resignation of the directorship of the Theatre Lyrique and the personal embarrassments caused to him by his management are the theme of general regret. He has not only expended a fortune of 80,000 francs, honorably accumulated by years of hard labor, but has pledged for a period of two years to pay his debts, the profits of his justly popular concerts. In a statement made by him to M. MAURICE RICHARD, Minister of the Beaux Arts, he has shown that it is impossible to make the Theatre Lyrique pay, and he has submitted to him a project for the profitable fusion of the three great lyric theatres, the Opera, the Opera Comique and the Theatre Lyrique. By this union he is satisfied that the three Imperial theatres would support each other and prevent failures. M. RICHARD is opposed to the project on the grounds of its creating a monopoly and concentrating too much power in the hands of one man. He consulted the commission of authors, who are equally hostile to it, and the President, M. SAINT GEORGE, even furnished the Minister with some legal arguments to enable him to refuse M. PASDELOUP's resignation. This may be law, but it is certainly not justice. M. PASDELOUP has nobly sacrificed his fortune but he cannot asked to peril his honor.... M. ROQUEPLAN is doing a famous business at the Chatelet with his "Paris Revue." The nightly receipts of this magnificent fairy piece average from 4,000 to 5,000 francs. It is only on an immense stage like that of the Chatelet that such scenic effects as are shown in this piece are possible. Amongst the *tableaux de sensation* are the cave of the stalactites and antediluvian animals, which is amusing in its grotesqueness; a brilliant scene of Paris by night, with its Kiosks and all the other peculiar features of the Boulevards; a railway station, with a real train propelled by a real locomotive, and a charming Eastern ballet at Ismailia. The Empress visited the theatre on the 7th, merely to judge of the correctness of this latter scene, and expressed herself highly pleased with it.... The first representation of "l'Affranchi," a tragedy in five acts, by M. LATOUR DE SAINT YBARS, took place at the Odeon on Tuesday last. The story is very simple. It is "Ruy Blas" transported to ancient Rome. M. SAINT YBARS has exhibited very little originality in this drama, but he possesses the qualities which make a poet's creation acceptable on the stage—brilliancy of style and easy treatment of his subject."

THE LONDON PANTOMIME SEASON.

Unless we cross the Thames or journey to East London and the suburban regions, the playgoer who delights in pantomime must this season content himself with the entertainments of that class provided at Covent Garden and Drury Lane. From the other and smaller houses harlequin and clown have been ousted by burlesque and melodrama, and should no conservative reaction occur in the matter, they may now be regarded as finally lost to the stages upon which they were once such familiar and welcome figures. Time was when the pantomime constituted the "safe card" of almost every London manager, and Christmas, with its influx of holiday visitors, was surely counted upon to "pull up" any losses incurred during the preceding season. But a pantomime is a costly matter, and would seem to grow more costly in its nature every year, and holiday visitors, perhaps, are less peculiar to Christmas than was once the case. It is now deemed more prudent generally to dispense with this eccentric entertainment, and to depend for patronage upon the ordinary attractions of the theatre. To many houses, indeed, Christmas has brought no change whatever in their list of performances. Covent Garden and Drury Lane, however, are still faithful to tradition, although, out of regard, perhaps, to the prevalent feeling of gloom and depression, their productions this year are marked by considerable abstinence in the matter of frolic and jocosity. The Covent Garden pantomime, indeed, may be succinctly described in SHAKESPEARE's words as "a glistening sorrow;" it is so bright with tinsel and so dark with care. Its subject is the fairy story of "The Yellow Dwarf," sophisticated, as the modern manner is in such matters, with borrowings from heathen mythology and the introduction of Cupid as a prominent character. The fable is obscurely and lengthily set forth, and is made the excuse for much spectacle. There are many showy scenes, and numberless pretty dresses of the kind that, considered as clothing, are no dresses. The Highland philabeg though it only enwraps a portion of the frame, is yet said to do this so completely as to diffuse warmth even over the limbs it leaves exposed. At Covent Garden there would seem to be in progress a trial of the experiment whether a little padding of the calf merely is or not equally effective. The young ladies concerned, it should be stated, submit themselves to the situation with fortitude, and even, occasionally, with grace. There is a superabundance of singing, and a lady from the music halls has been expressly engaged to repeat her most admired melodies. The transformation scene affords conclusive evidence that invention in this respect is quite at a standstill, and that Dutch metal, legs and limelights, as aids to the picturesque, are very thoroughly exhausted. On the strength of its costliness and splendor—spectacle being now recognized as adequate compensation for any amount of tediousness—the "Yellow Dwarf" will probably run successfully its appointed term. It cannot be pronounced, however, a very animated entertainment. The harlequinade —perhaps by contrast with the sluggishness of the opening—seemed to be more lively and to excite more merriment than usual. Mr. HARRY PAYNE is an indefatigable clown, and some clever feats with bicycles are introduced before a well painted scene of the Crystal Palace. At Drury Lane "Beauty and the Beast," with excerpts from MOORE's "Loves of the Angels," forms the subject of the pantomime. The story is intelligibly presented, with inferior magnificence to the mounting of the rival entertainment, but with a trifle more humor. Drury Lane also boasts its music hall vocalist, and a pantomime family—for pantomimic talent seems to be as hereditary as gout in certain houses—the VOKESES. The special attraction at Drury Lane consists, perhaps, in the great number of well-drilled children employed in the performance. These appear in the guise of innumerable monkeys in the course of the opening, and further on represent various corps of volunteers, and execute military evolutions with excellent precision. The transformation scene possesses no new features, and relies for its success upon the established method of skewering up ballet girls in all kinds of trying attitudes. The spectators find this as delightful as heretofore; to the ballet girls it is probably just as distressing. What are known conventionally as the "comic scenes" are, at Drury Lane, dreary beyond precedent. A double troupe of pantomimists appears, to the inconvenience of each other and the confusion of the spectators. The tricks are devoted to the puffing of the wares of various trades people. This system may be profitable to the manager, but it is certainly wearisome to the audience, who can study advertisements at home if need be. In addition, however, are provided the feats of an acrobat, who with his legs plays cup and ball with his children, a company of Ethiopians, a performing pony, and a squad of dancing dogs, for such as enjoy such diversions.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIMBRIA AND NEMESIS.

The steamship *Cimbria*, which left Hamburg Jan. 19 and Havre Jan. 23, and the *Nemesis*, from Liverpool Jan. 22 and Queenstown Jan. 23, reached this port yesterday, the *Cimbria* at an early hour in the morning. The news is later by two days than that already at hand, and for that containing the freshest Continental intelligence we are indebted to the courtesy of Captain HAACK, of the *Cimbria*.

The *Lancet* says: "The Queen, we regret to say, has been suffering repeatedly during the past few months from neuralgia, affecting different parts of the body, and severe enough to seriously interfere with rest. Her Majesty has just recovered from a recurrence of the neuralgia, attacking the face severely. The attacks have been attributable to disturbance of the nervous system, due to exposure, worry or excitement."

The *Invalide Russe*, the organ of the Ministry of War in Russia, publishes a summary of the results obtained by the military administration during the year 1869. The army at present consists of 726,000 under the flag, with 430,000 others who might be called out as soon as there should arise a necessity for placing the army on a war footing, and a second reserve of 120,000. By the month of April next the new armament will be complete, and the country will possess 695,000 breech loaders, of which 632,000 are on the Krink system, the remainder on that of BERBAU. Four hundred pieces of modern artillery have been sent to the fortresses, raising the number to 1,000. The War Budget for 1870 amounts to 140,000,000 of roubles, (4 francs each,) 4,000,000 more than that of last year.

The account of TRAUPMANN's execution in the *Gazette des Tribunaux* declares that "in presence of an inevitable and immediate death, TRAUPMANN manifested the most evident signs of terror. On being stretched on the slide, he first made a convulsive movement of his head and body to the right; on being forced back towards the lunette, he made a plunge forward, and endeavored to get his right shoulder into the aperture. In a word, this great criminal clung desperately to life, and endeavored by every means to escape the terrible fate that awaited him. The executioner having by main force brought back the criminal into the proper position, the upper lunette was fixed on his neck, and a moment after the blade fell."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Debates in the Chambers on the Commercial Treaties—Trial of Rochefort—Baron Haussmann and his Doings—Story of the Yacht Meteor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 21, 1870.

To a week of intense political and social excitement, winding up with the execution of TRAUPMANN, have succeeded a few days of calm. The discussions on the commercial treaties in the Chambers fortunately serve to soothe the irritation which had seized upon the most troublesome portion of the community, and to direct it into another channel. As yet the debates which have taken place upon this important subject have, with one exception—the discussion which drew forth the magnificent speech of M. ROUHER in the Senate—partaken more of the character of preliminary skirmishing than of a regular parliamentary conflict. We are now entering upon the more serious phase of the struggle, and that it will be a severe one, we have proof from the envenomed spirit which has already been exhibited by some of the combatants. Of the final issue, however, there can be no doubt. A few facts will demonstrate the utter hopelessness of the crusade undertaken by the protectionists.

Taking the question in relation to its measure of support among the population, it will be seen that the propagandism, which has been so actively carried on by them during the past year, has been productive of but little advantage to their cause. The partisans of Protection represent only about 4,000,000 of persons, while those of Free Trade represent upwards of 20,000,000. And when we come to facts, it is difficult to see how the former can sustain a discussion on the merits of the case. To the charge that the treaties of commerce have brought ruin upon the country, it is necessary only to oppose a few figures. In 1850 the French exportations to England amounted to only 421,000,000 of francs. In 1868 they had more than doubled, the aggregate reached being 847,000,000 francs. The English exportations to France at the same dates increased from 239,000,000 to 523,000,000 francs. It is true that France purchases considerably more than she did formerly, but the multiplication of her purchases does not prove that she is in a less prosperous condition than she enjoyed previously. Quite the reverse. England furnishes France with 300,000,000 francs' worth of primary (raw) materials, whilst France sends to England only 94,000,000. But this disparity is made up for by the fact that France exports to Great Britain 500,000,000 francs worth of manufactured articles, whilst England sends her in return only 182,000,000 francs. The trade of Paris counts for at least 100,000,000 francs in the amount of these expenditures. These figures are not derived from the statistics of one country alone, but are the result of a careful comparison of the commercial returns of both. An examination of the official statements of the general commerce of France places the case in a still stronger light. In 1866 it amounted to a total of 5,914,000,000, showing an increase in 1859 of 2,700,000,000 francs. If this be ruin, there are many countries that would like to find themselves in the same condition.

The distress which affects a few industries is local and temporary, and cannot be fairly laid to the account of the treaties of commerce. Its origin, as M. JULES SIMON showed clearly in the lecture which he delivered on the subject the other day, is to be traced entirely to the war in the United States, which led to the adoption of an almost prohibitory system of tariffs there, the influx of Australian wools, and the vices of the political *régime*, such as the maintenance of *octrois*, centralization, and an enormous standing army. With the modification of the tariffs in the United States, which will no doubt be effected in the present Congress, and the reforms that will be carried out by the new parliamentary *régime* in France, there can hardly be a question that the partial sufferings attributed to the operation of the commercial treaties will disappear without there being any necessity to interfere with measures which have unquestionably conferred enormous benefits upon the country.

THE ROCHEFORT TRIAL.

The prosecution against M. HENRI ROCHEFORT for the treasonable article published in the *Marseillaise* in reference to the assassination of M. VICTOR NOIR comes on to-morrow before the Tribunal Correctionel. I have just heard from an intimate friend of his that it is his intention neither to appear personally nor by counsel before the Court, nor to appeal in case of judgment being given against him. He will remain quietly at his residence "in order that the Court may have no pretext for the non-execution of the sentence." This passive course will demonstrate all the more forcibly the impolicy of the prosecution. The sentence will be followed by M. ROCHEFORT's expulsion from the Chamber, and by his immediate return again by the First Circumscription. The same process will be gone through again and again until M. ROCHEFORT, like the celebrated English pamphleteer WILKES, becomes invested with all the dignity and sympathy attached to a political martyr, and upsets the ministry that has persecuted him. It is to be regretted that the Government has not consented to delay his trial until the new jury law for Press offences is passed, so as to throw upon it the responsibility of his conviction and punishment. A sense of propriety should at all events have dictated its postponement until the case of the murderer of VICTOR NOIR is disposed of. The offence which resulted from the shock and indignation caused by that crime is to be taken out of its natural order, in order to gratify the vindictiveness of the old majority, and the effect of this injudicious proceeding will be aggravated by the acquittal of the Imperial assassin, which there is no difficulty in predicting from the constitution of the Court before which he is to be tried. I have no sympathy with M. ROCHEFORT, but I cannot help saying that the course pursued towards him justifies his boast that the Government has made him Deputy and is bent on making him something more.

BARON HAUSSMANN.

The late Prefect of the Seine is said to be lying at the point of death at Cannes, and his family have been telegraphed for. Some curious reports are being circulated about the origin of M. HAUSSMANN's illness, which I do not care to repeat. Previous to his destitution from his Prefectorial functions, a saying was attributed to him, which is now being connected, falsely or truly, with his sudden malady. He said, referring to his approaching dismissal, "*Quand je tomberai, je ferai tomber bien d'autres avec moi.*" There is no doubt that the disgraced functionary was in possession of many secrets involving the regulation and honor of persons occupying high positions. But I doubt very much that he regretted or was at all chagrined by his dismissal. In fact there is reason to believe that he eagerly desired that particular form of removal. Had he resigned voluntarily he would have been compelled to render a strict account of his administration of the affairs of his Department, and probably be compelled to disgorge some of the wealth that he has acquired. The stories about his poverty which have been circulated by some of the journalists whom he has helped to enrich, for he had his toadies amongst the confraternity, are very amusing to those acquainted with the facts. M. HAUSSMANN's ingenuity in creating this false impression about his poverty cannot be better illustrated than by the *naive* saying attributed to his wife: "What an unlucky man my husband is," remarked the innocent lady to one of her friends, "only think, he never buys a bit of property that it is not sure to be expropriated in a few days." I do not think the disgraced functionary was quite so careless as to make these purchases in his own name, but certain it is that all the members of his family who were poor when he entered office are now rich.

THE YACHT METEOR.

Mr. PHILLIP P. ROBINSON, of New-York, who was with Mr. LORILLARD on the yacht *Meteor* when she was wrecked, has just arrived in Paris from Tunis, and in a conversation with him on the subject, he gave me the following additional particulars regarding the loss of this vessel. The disaster, as you are aware, occurred at Cape Bon, about seventy-five miles from Tunis. The vessel was running at the time dead before the wind and under the foresail only, the mainsail having been taken in in anticipation of her arrival off the cape at an early hour of the morning. The accident occurred during the watch of the sailing master Captain GEORGE F. DAYTON. At 5:20 o'clock, A. M., the vessel struck. Efforts were made to set the mainsail and bring her more to the wind. As the sailing master, however, was of the opinion that she had bilged, Mr. LORILLARD decided to let go the mainsail again and put her into the breakers. At daybreak lines were run on shore and a boat launched, in which the crew commenced getting off the sails and provisions and saving all the property that could be moved.

The Arabs even came crowding down to the beach and seemed inclined to make trouble. The steward, however, fortunately spoke a little of their language and soon persuaded one of them to ride to Tunis and carry the news of the disaster to the United States Consul, Mr. HEEP. The Comte DE SOUSI, a friend of Mr. LORILLARD, happened to be in the city at the time, and he went at once to the Bey and procured the loan of one of his steamers in order to send aid to the party. The American Consul had, however, anticipated him and had already hired a steamer for the purpose. Mr. HEEP, Mr. CARTER, an old resident of Tunis, and the ladies of their families went down to Cape Bon in her and took with them provisions, clothing and everything necessary for the relief of the party. They all returned to Tunis the same evening, with the exception of Mr. CARTER, who remained to render what assistance he could. Mr. LORILLARD, Mr. ROBINSON and the crew remained on the beach twenty-one days, protected by an Arab guard sent down by the Bey to their assistance. They saved about thirty tons of the contents of the vessel, which were shipped by way of Naples to New-York. Captain FISH, the modeler of the *Meteor*, commenced, on the beach where the vessel was wrecked, the model of a new yacht for Mr. LORILLARD. A portion of the stuff which has been saved from the wreck is to be worked into her.

In regard to the cause of the accident I am not at liberty to say anything, as Mr. ROBINSON declined to be responsible for any statement on the subject.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written against the vessel, Mr. LORILLARD still continues to express himself fully satisfied with her seagoing properties, speed and safety. He had such full reliance upon her qualities that he had given a general challenge to all the English yachts for a race of any description with her. She everywhere made excellent weather, going to windward on a sea way when very few vessels would have attempted it. She made 326 knots in twenty-four hours, in crossing the Atlantic, and her run between the Needles and her anchorage at Lisbon was several hours inside of steamer time, and averaged for the whole distance 13¾ knots. The voyage between those points was made in three days and eighteen hours. The total number of persons on board when the yacht was wrecked was twenty-one men, all told. Mr. LORILLARD is at present traveling in Italy.

ERIE.

Public Meeting of the English Shareholders in the Erie Road—The Stamping of Shares.

From the London Standard, Jan. 22.

A public meeting of the shareholders in this railway, convened by the Erie Shareholders' Protection Association, was held yesterday at the City Terminus Hotel, under the Presidency of Mr. H. L. RAPHAEL.

The report, which was read by the Secretary, Mr. W. A. MICHAEL, states that the action which they took has met with very general approval. Already upwards of 130,000 shares have been brought in and stamped, and very many of the largest jobbers on the Stock Exchange have given in their adhesion to the plan proposed by the Committee—viz., that unstamped shares should not be dealt in on the London market; and the Committee of the Stock Exchange have granted a separate quotation for the stamped shares. The history of the mismanagement (to use no stronger term) of the Erie Railway property is too patent and too generally known to make it necessary to adduce instances to prove it. The course which has been adopted in America is unparalleled in the history of railway mismanagement. For many months past it has become evident that the directors are too strong to be assailed by mere individual efforts. Without a powerful combination amongst the shareholders no practical good could be effected, and it is satisfactory to know that a strong nucleus for that combination has been effected, but in order that it may be irresistible that combination should be as powerful in numbers as possible. The Committee believe that they are not overstating the case if they say that out of the 750,000 shares no fewer than 500,000 are held in this country. Here, therefore, it is combined action must take place; and, that secured, an appeal to the supreme legal tribunals in America will not fail. The Committee will send out a trusty and competent agent, armed with full powers to prosecute vigorously an energetic appeal to the legal tribunals in behalf of the rights of the shareholders of America. By reason of the shares generally being registered in the names of Messrs. GOULD, FISK & CO., the directorate is enabled to use them to control the proceedings of the general meetings. Here, again, combined action is most necessary, and it becomes essential that the shares should be registered in the names of parties who would at the meeting represent the real, and not merely nominal, shareholders. It is not sufficient that the shares should be registered in the names of the owners, as practically there would be no means of collecting proxies from so large a body for each meeting, and it is therefore suggested that the shares should be inscribed on the books in the names of trustees, who would be able to represent the proprietors at the meeting, and thus exercise the power of a majority.

The chairman, in the course of his remarks, said that, owing to the majority of the shares being held in England, it was necessary that combined action should take place in this country on the part of the shareholders, in order to make their rights respected and to seek the removal from the directorate of those directors who apparently sought to destroy the line. The Committee had been advised to send out an agent to America, with full powers to enforce the rights of the proprietary in the American law courts, and it had been pointed out to them that the actions which had hitherto been brought against the Erie directors in America had been instigated for private ends, and those being compromised they were allowed to drop, consequently the whole question had never been brought before the American tribunals. It had been repeatedly stated that justice could not be obtained, but he contended that not a single *bona fide* effort had been made to secure it. The agent whom the Committee would send out would be armed with full powers to bring the question before the Federal Courts, and, if necessary, before the Supreme Courts of the United States. He had not the least doubt that they would by this means obtain ample justice. In order to meet the expenses thus incurred a subscription of one shilling per share had been deemed necessary. Until now the amount thus raised was about £5,000, upon 130,000 shares. If all the shareholders in this country were to contribute their quota a fund amounting to about £25,000 would be raised. The Committee estimated that they would require at least that amount to defray expenses. In consequence of the large issues of shares which had taken place in America the Americans would not take them up, although they had been sold as low as £20 in order to tempt purchasers—failing which the vast majority had been planted upon the English public. The Committee had made arrangements that all shares should be stamped, in order to render them negotiable in the market, and they must be sent in to the Committee for this purpose on or before the 31st inst. The shortness of notice was necessitated in order to prevent the Erie directors sending over a large number of shares and getting them stamped. This action would prevent any future issue of shares being planted upon the English public. If the Committee failed in their appeal to the American Courts they would nevertheless be able, by having previously induced the shareholders to register their shares in the names of two trustees, to be appointed by themselves, to obtain such a majority as would enable them to place their own nominees at the Board at the next meeting of the Company, when several of the directors would retire. The newly-elected directors would then be able to examine into the past doings of Messrs. FISK, GOULD and LANE, and, if necessary, to bring their co-trustees to account. The meeting would have been called earlier, but for the fact that it was not until the 14th inst. that the general support of the public manifested itself toward the Committee, and that the dealers, inside and outside the Stock Exchange, assisted them by dealing only in shares stamped by the Committee.

Mr. SATTERTHWAITE moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. GOWAN, viz.: "That this meeting cordially concurs in the views set forth in the report from the Committee which has been read, and strongly recommend their fellow-shareholders in the Erie Railway Company to coöperate in the steps proposed to be taken by the Committee, and that, with a view to immediate and energetic action, it is desirable that the time within which it shall be obligatory upon the Committee to receive and stamp shares should be limited to a date not later than the 31st of January inst. And this meeting further approve the proposal for registering shares in the books of the Company in the names of ROBERT AMADEUS HEATH, Esq., and HENRY L. RAPHAEL, Esq., and urge the shareholders to forward, without delay, their shares to the Committee for the purpose of such registration."

In reply to questions, the Chairman stated that four or five months ago, the New-York Exchange removed the Erie quotations entirely from their list, and intimated to the Erie directors that they would grant no further quotation until they put into the hands of responsible parties the register of shares. Subsequently the directors gave up the register of the shares as 700,000; since that time 50,000 additional shares had been issued, making a total of 750,000 shares. The Committee had not at present communicated with the jobbers of the provincial stock exchanges, requesting them only to deal in stamped shares, but they had no doubt that these gentlemen would readily fall in with their views. The Committee would issue receipts to the shares deposited with the trustees, and give every facility for the proprietors to dispose of the whole or any portion of them. They had not yet decided upon an agent, but he would be thoroughly responsible and trustworthy, with letters of introduction to the first houses in New-York, to whom he would be able to apply for advice and assistance; they would also try and obtain for him a recommendation from the Foreign Office here. At the same time they thought it would be unwise to have any supplementary committee of American interests.

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*, and the proceedings then terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Committee for their services.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Variety and Yield of the Several Crops—An Interesting Statement.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 24.

The climate and soil of California are so diversified that every variety of fruit found on the Atlantic shore between Maine and Florida may here be found in our State alone. All the different kinds of apples, plums, cherries, currants and gooseberries peculiar to the North are common here; so also are the almost tropical oranges, olives, figs, lemons and pomegranates. Our oranges and lemons come mostly from Los Angeles County, but they can be cultivated with success as far north as Sacramento. The crop of oranges this year is estimated as high as two millions, or nearly three times as great as in any previous year. The number of orange trees in California at present are reckoned at nearly fifty thousand. In Los Angeles, WILLIAM WOLFSKILL has over two thousand trees, and D. B. WILSON about the same number. These trees, when in full bearing, yield from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred each, on an average, and the fruit, when delivered in the San Francisco market, sells at from $30 to $40 per thousand. The quality of the California orange is of the first order—it has no superior anywhere. A great many are also brought to this market from the Sandwich Islands and other islands in the Pacific.

The lemon trees in California are about one-fifth as numerous as the orange trees; for there are 10,000 or over, and lemons sell at about the same rates or a little higher than oranges, ranging from $40 to $50 per thousand. The average annual product of these does not vary materially from 100,000, many of the trees planted not being in a bearing condition as yet. Limes are also cultivated to a limited extent, the quantity produced last year being estimated at 20,000. But the importations from Spanish America, north and south of Panama, interfere with the profits of home producers, as much as Tahiti oranges do with the industry of the Los Angeles orange orchardists.

Figs grow in nearly every portion of the State, but it is only in the South that they are cultivated to any great extent for sale away from home. As they ripen twice a year in that climate, not a few are dried and packed, and compete with the foreign article in our fruit markets. They are not as large, and are darker colored, but taste well, and find a ready sale at lower prices. Olives thrive well, too, and there are near 20,000 trees in the State, mostly about Los Angeles. They are of slow growth, but in time prove very profitable for the demand for the oil as well as the fruit. In most gardens where figs, olives, oranges and lemons grow, are found also more or less pomegranates, but only as an ornament.

The larger portion of our apples used to come from Oregon, but of late years the shipment has been steadily diminishing on account of the increased production in our own State. We have nearly every variety of these as well as of pears, and in great abundance. There are about 2,500,000 of apple trees, and about 500,000 pear trees growing. These fruits are in the market nearly all the year and sell from fifty cents to $2 per box of fifty pounds. There are about 50,000 quince trees also growing in California. Our peach trees number about 1,000,000. They flourish nearly all around the Bay of San Francisco and the waters leading into it, as in Santa Clara, Almeda, Sonoma, Contra Costa, and Solano Counties, and in the counties along the San Joaquin and the Sacramento Rivers. The quantities of peaches produced annually, and taken to market at once, or dried for Winter use, are immense. The prices range from fifty cents to $2 per basket of thirty pounds. The fruit is not inferior to that raised in the East, and the tree bears for some fifteen years, which is much longer than the average duration there. The fruit season for peaches lasts nearly four of the Summer and Fall months, or from the end of June to near the end of October. Plums, apricots and nectarines, including all their varieties, are cultivated to a large extent, and are of superior quality, free from the diseases which have almost stopped the growth of these fruits in the East. These sell from three to eight cents per pound, and many of them are dried and kept for Winter sale. Cherries grow all over the State, and about 100 tons come into market each season, the prices averaging about twenty cents per pound.

Of grapes there are 40,000,000 vines in the State, which, when fully ripe, will yield 40,000,000 gallons of wine. The yield per acre is double that of Europe; for here it may be reckoned at 1,000 gallons, while there it hardly reaches 400 gallons to the acre. Our long season of dry weather prevents rot here, which often does great harm there. The crop is a sure one in California, and without need of irrigation. Very few are converted into raisins, but about $200,000 worth are annually sold for table use at a retail price averaging not less than ten cents per pound. There are 20,000,000 acres capable of grape culture in California.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Second Church, Indianapolis, once under H. W. BEECHER's care, has built a new house costing over $100,000.

A Benedictine monk of Nuremberg, has recently joined the Lutheran Church.

The Episcopalians support some twenty-five papers and periodicals, having an aggregate circulation of about 128,000 copies.

Rev. J. BARNABY, over 80 years of age, is now pastor of the Baptist Church in West Harwich, Mass., the present being his third settlement over the same people.

The people of Eisleben, where LUTHER was born and died, are trying to raise money enough to erect a monument to his memory.

Rev. U. E. SHAILER has resigned his position as State Missionary of the Connecticut Baptist Convention, after thirty years' service.

The *Independent* states that the Wesleyans reports 345,526 members, 20,596 probationers and 1,606 preachers in Great Britain. In Ireland there are 19,859 members and 174 preachers. In their foreign missions are 65,802 members, 5,903 probationers and 292 preachers. Including the British Empire and missions, they number 557,995 members, 40,619 probationers and 3,157 preachers, being about a quarter of the full number of adherents of Methodism in the United States. Methodism claims in the world 3,428,033 members, and about 14,000,000 adherents.

Rev. Mr. TYNG's Church, on Forty-second-street, has connected with it six Sunday Schools, having 1,500 scholars, five mission chapels, a home for crippled children, &c.

A new ecclesiastical society called the "Taylor Society" has been formed in Pleasant Valley, Conn.

Nine new Reformed Churches were organized last year.

During the month of December the Baptist Bethel at Boston was visited by 1,700 sailors and strangers.

In 1854 the two Baptist Churches of Chicago had only about 500 members. Now they do not fall much short of 2,200.

The Unitarian Church shows an increase of ten churches and fourteen ministers during the past year.

Rev. I. HALL, incumbent of Knockholt, England, after twenty-six years ministry in the church of England, enjoys a net income of £29 15s. 6d. a year.

A Delegated Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the State of New-York, will meet in the City of Syracuse on the 22d of February.

Sixty years ago there was but one Congregationalist church in Missouri. There are now fifty-six.

In Buffalo, out of the one hundred and fifty thousand people in the city, not more than ten thousand are regular church goers. There are seventy churches without pastors.

The Congregation B'nai Jeshurun have issued a call for delegates to a Convention of the Orthodox and Moderate Reform Jews in this City.

The Free Will Baptists are receiving Congregationalists into their churches without immersing them.

S. A. HITCHCOCK, of Brimfield, Mass., has just given $40,000 for the endowment of the Hebrew Professorship in Andover Seminary.

Westminster College, St. Louis, Mo., is sadly in need of funds to meet even the daily expenses. Only 28 churches out of the 120 in the Synod have made contributions for the College.

Archbishop of Dechamps, who is at the head of the infallibility party in the Council, has been made Primate of Belgium.

The Boston Roman Catholic Cathedral will cost over $5,000,000.

A grand church university is being talked of in New-York, to be formed by the combination of the General Seminary, Columbia College and Trinity School.

Fourteen Congregational churches have been organized among the colored people in and about New-Orleans during last the year.

Rev. JUSTIN PERKINS, D. D., for thirty-six years a missionary among the Nestorians in Persia, is dead.

Rev. O. J. ST. JOHN, of a Congregational Church in Marshall, Mich., has felt obliged to defend himself in a local paper for having invited Mrs. E. C. STANTON to occupy his pulpit on a recent Sunday evening.

Rev. W. SPAULDING, of Salem, Mass., has been invited to accept $4,000 a year, and the pastorate of the First Universalist Church at Cincinnati.

Rev. W. S. PETTIGREW, grandson of the first Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, has lately, in middle age, entered the ministry.

The Central Union Baptist Association of Pennsylvania recently received a lady as one of their delegates, and passed the following resolution on the subject:

Whereas, Some surprise was expressed at the appointment of a sister delegate to this body.

Resolved, That we regard such appointment as proper, and we will welcome our sister—"Last at the cross and first at the sepulchre"—to seats in our body.

The American Tract Society's agency at Richmond, covering the South Atlantic States and Alabama, during the past quarter employed fifty-seven Union missionary colporteurs, who labored in the aggregate 112 months, held 1,066 public religious meetings, made 16,781 Christian family visits, found 2,551 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 1,839 without the Bible. The Society is supplying these wants and sustaining these laborers at an annual expense of about $26,500.

The Boston *Traveller* advertises Rev. W. H. CUDWORTH, of East Boston, as follows: "It is currently believed that more young people are mated in Mr. CUDWORTH's church than in any other in East Boston. This can be readily explained. Among the various services connected with it, are a singing school, a mutual improvement club, lectures, and a young ladies' sewing circle, at all of which the young folks meet and have the good times which lead to match making. The free and easy way in which Mr. CUDWORTH manages the Sunday School has also a good effect on the young. We have known young men in it who, when they first entered, were rough and uncouth, but by the influence of the young ladies soon became orderly in their conduct and neat in their personal appearance. These are candidates for the smiles of the fair, and as they acquire the means of supporting a family fall into the ranks of matrimony with military precision. Mr. CUDWORTH's church, therefore, is not only used to point the way to heaven but to matrimony."

The Society for the Increase of the Ministry (of the Episcopal Church) received last year from thirty-five dioceses, in thirty-one States, the sum of $30,458, which was applied to the assistance of 164 divinity students in thirty-nine dioceses.

The Empress EUGENIE pays Abbe BANER, her favorite preacher, $12,000 yearly out of her private purse.

English Publications.

Mr. BRENTANO has already on sale a large number of periodicals by the mail which arrived yesterday. The *Graphic*, No. 8, is a beautiful number, with portraits of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE and VICTOR NOIR, and an engraving representing the funeral of the journalist. *Punch*, the *Illustrated News*, *Saturday Review*, and *Nature* are also among BRENTANO's treasures. We may mention that several extra numbers of magazines, well worth attention, have lately been received—among them the *St. James' Christmas Box*, the annual number of *Good Words for the Young*, and the *Sunday Magazine*.

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best —*Advertisement*.

TRAIN'S EPIGRAM ON THE FLUNKY THIRTY-SIX!—"Tammany" TO-NIGHT.—*Advertisement*.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane. New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BOSTWICK.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 4, OLIVER N. BOSTWICK, aged 54 years, 1 month and 16 days.

His remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

BINNEY.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Feb. 3, HORACE BINNEY, Jr., aged 61 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of St. James the Less, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 11 A. M.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 3, WILLIAM C. CARPENTER, son of the late Daniel Carpenter, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invite to attend his funeral from his late residence, De Kalb-av., near Clermont-av.

CONSELYEA.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Friday evening, PHEBE CONSELYEA, relict of Wm. Conselyea, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry M. Traphagen, No. 165 Pavonia-av., Jersey City, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 1 P. M.

NEWELL.—On Friday, Feb. 4, SUSIE N., wife of Wm. E. Newell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 100 West 44th-st. The remains will be taken to Boston on Monday morning.

RAIT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, ROBERT RAIT, of this City, at Ramsgate, England.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SELIGMAN.—On Friday, Feb. 4, FLORINE, daughter of Jesse and Henriette Seligman, aged 4 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 119 East 21st-st., (Gramercy Park,) on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock.

STELLENWERF.—At Islip, L. I., JANE TRAVIS, wife of Amos R. Stellenwerf, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at St. Mark's Church, Islip, at 12 M. Cars leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, at 8¾ A. M., returning at 2 P. M.

WILMERDING.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, at his residence, No. 5 West 31st-st., HENRY A. WILMERDING, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Monday morning, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WEEDEN.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 4, HESTER G., widow of the late James Weeden, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday next, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, without further invitation.

WYNKOOP.—On Saturday, Feb. 5, ALMIRA A., widow of Robert D. Wynkoop.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Brinkerhoff-st., Bergen, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—DYSPEPSIA, phthisis, diarrhoea, &c., cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis. Cure No. 72,443: Trenton, N. J., Nov. 24, 1868.—I have found Du Barry's Revalenta Food the "sine qua non" for indigestion. J. C. BOARDMAN, M. D. T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., New-York, and at all druggists and grocers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

No. 501 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel Block.)

ON MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1870,

I shall make large additions to my assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

suitable for the Spring season, embracing all the new and desirable colors, which I shall offer, at retail, at LESS than present WHOLESALE PRICES.

CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 501 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS

At $1 00	worth $1 40
At 1 25	worth 1 65
At 1 75	worth 2 15
At 2 00	worth 2 50
At 2 50	worth 3 15
At 2 80	worth 3 50
At 3 50	worth 4 50
At 4 00	worth 5 25
At 4 75	worth 6 00

Competent judges assert that I am offering better silks for the price than can be found elsewhere, and judging by the great quantity sold by me daily, I am satisfied that their judgment is correct. COMPARISON INVITED. CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 501 Broadway.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE.

Now selling at retail,

No. 501 Broadway.

On MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870, I shall open a large assortment of FRENCH PRINTS, PERCALES, ORGANDIES, CAMBRICS and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, which I shall offer at a great reduction from former prices. CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 501 Broadway.

ARTICLES THAT I AM SELLING FROM 25 TO 33⅓ PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR RETAIL PRICES:

Lyons' Silk Velvets,	Laces,
Velveteens,	Patent Velvets,
Table Linens,	Toilet Quilts,
Napkins,	Flannels,
Towels,	Blankets,
Crashes,	Doilies,
Nottingham Laces,	Umbrellas.

CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 501 Broadway.

ARTICLES THAT I AM SELLING AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR RETAIL PRICES:

Hair Brushes,	Pearl Shirt Buttons,
Tooth Brushes,	Dress Buttons,
Nail Brushes,	Linen Buttons,
Hat Brushes,	Lace Buttons,
Lather Brushes,	Linen Thread,
Machine Twist,	Needles,
Pocket Knives,	Pocket Books,
Toilet Soaps,	Traveling Bags,
Handkerchief Extracts,	Money Bags,
Gents' Paper Collars,	Lead Pencils,
Pins of all kinds,	Toilet Powders,
Combs of all kinds,	Hand Mirrors,
Scissors,	Dolls,
Glove Boxes,	Handkerchief Boxes,
Portfolios,	Music Holders,
Backgammon Boards,	Toy Books,

Jewelry of every description.

In each specific article named above there is a great range of prices as well as variety of style. CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 501 Broadway.

RECOLLECT THAT THE BALANCE of my stock of Fall and Winter Dress Goods is now being offered at prices at which you can afford to purchase, even if you do not need them for consumption for the next twelve months to come. CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 501 Broadway.

DRESS PATTERNS.

$1 25, last week $1 50	worth $2 25
$1 75, last week $2 00	worth $3 50
$2 25, last week $2 00	worth $4 00
$2 75, last week $3 00	worth $5 00

And upwards.

With each pattern buttons and trimmings suitable for the material will be furnished without charge. CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 501 Broadway.

SKATES.

NEW-YORK CLUB, $4 per pair	worth $6 50
BOYS' CLUB, 45c	worth 75
LADIES' CLUB, $3 75	worth 5 50

CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 501 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED,

(Of the best quality imported,)

at $1 80 per pound, or 45c. for 4 ounces, worth 20c. per ounce, or $3 20 per pound.

A good assortment of colors.

CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 501 Broadway.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

PHYSIOLOGIA!

A new and successful method of treating Nervous Debility, which has cured over One Thousand cases of Exhausted Vitality, together with the newly discovered remedies employed, sent free by addressing Secretary ROSS, 6 University-place, New-York City.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CELEBRATION OF THE COMPLETION of the new building of the Five Points House of Industry, and of Calvary Chapel, of the New-York City Missions, No. 151 Worth-st., MONDAY, Feb. 7. Services to commence at 2½ and end at 4½ o'clock. Singing by the children of House of Industry and addresses on *Union of Christian Effort*, by Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D.; *Missionary Obligation of Christianity*, by Rev. H. D. GANSE; *Lights and Shadows of Large Cities*, by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL LECTURE in Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Marrying and Matrimony*. Appropriate music and singing. Tickets, 25 cents. Dr. DOWLING desires to see as many as possible present of his old friends whom it has ever been his privilege to unite in matrimony. The Committee will present a likeness of the lecturer to each lady present who has been married by Dr. DOWLING. E. SCOTT, for Committee.

THE CONSERVATIVE SPIRIT OF the Episcopal Church—as regards changes in ritual and doctrine.—Four sermons upon this subject will be preached in St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on the SUNDAY EVENINGS of the present month, at 7½ o'clock. The first, SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. WESTON, on *Safety in the Old Paths, which Turn neither to the Right Hand nor to the Left.*

GRAND UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING at the Church of the People, large hall of the Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Addresses by Rev. H. B. NORTHROP, Pastor of 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, New-York City; Captain CHARTERS, Rev. Mr. KENDRICK and others. Rev. S. MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P. S. T., will preside. Seats free. Pledges will be circulated.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector.—Stated SUNDAY service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Extra service on the first and third Sundays of the month, at 3 P. M. A course of lectures now in progress (7½ P. M.) on *Bible Scenes in Palestine*, from personal experience of the Rector. Seats provided on application to the Sexton.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. —A sermon commemorative of the late Rev. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will, please God, be preached by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING next, 6th inst., service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH UNION IN COLUMBIA College.—Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, S. T. D., will preach before the Union SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st. Messrs. MORAN and HOUGHTON will have the general direction of the music. Mr. POTTS will preside at the organ. The public are invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free; strangers and others are invited to attend. Meetings every evening except Monday and Saturday.

PROFESSOR BOWMAN, OF DICKINson College, will preach at Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 2. Young people's prayer meeting at 6, and preaching by the Pastor at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. N. B.—For pews inquire of FLOYD SMITH, Jr., Treasurer.

UNITY CHAPEL, 128TH-ST. AND 4th-av., (Harlem.)—In the EVENING the Pastor, Rev. W. T. CLARKE, will give a Lecture on *Mountains*. Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-av. and 10th-st.—Rev. PERCY R. BROWN, of Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SERVICES IN THE CHRISTIAN Chapel, West 28th-st., near Broadway, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. every LORD'S DAY. C. C. FOOTE, Pastor. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE Pastor elect, Rev. H. S. STEVENS, commences his labors this day. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion at 3 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—CIRCLES FOR INvestigation at 3 THIS AFTERNOON and 7 THIS EVENING. J. B. CONKLIN, Medium, No. 67 East 10th-st., opposite Stewart's.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Taking the Name of God in Vain*.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP NEELY, OF Maine, will preach at the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, corner of 7th-av. and 39th-st., THIS (Sunday) MORNING. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

TRAIN ON "DAVID AND MRS. URIAH!" TAMMANY TO-NIGHT.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Convenient to strangers. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the fourteenth sermon in the course of sermons for the people by Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D.

THE HOUSE, NO. 273 WATER-ST., (between Dover-st., and Peck-slip,) recently occupied and known as "Kit Burns' Dog Pit," will be dedicated and opened for permanent mission work to be known as the "Water-st. Mission and Home for Women," on MONDAY, 7th inst., at 2 P. M. Religious services will be held on the occasion, and addresses by by Rev. Bishop JANES, Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1, to begin on TUESDAY, 8th inst.

"FOR THE RESCUE OF FALLEN women."—Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., will deliver a sermon in Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. His text will be *The Midnight Mission*, which has just entered upon the fourth year of its successful work, and in aid of which a collection will be made. Services will commence at 7½. The public is invited.

ST. PHILIP'S PROTESTANT EPIScopal Church, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker-st.—There will be a series of Sunday night services at this church SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Rev. Dr. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach. Services 7½ P. M. A collection will be made for the benefit of the church. The public are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Administration of the Lord's Supper immediately after the morning sermon. Sabbath School concert at 2 P. M.; addresses by the Pastor, Messrs. WOODRUFF, BACON and CASSIDY; singing by the School. Seats all free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. —The Calvary Chapel of the House of Industry and City Missions, No. 155 Worth-st., will be dedicated MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 2½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. PAXTON, GANSE, HALL and JOHN COTTON SMITH are expected to take part in the exercises. All are cordially invited to be present.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Murray Hill; Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st.—The last of the course of sermons on *Purgatory* will be preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, on SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 6. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are invited and will be furnished with seats.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY— Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

A MEETING FOR THE WOMAN'S Union Missionary Society will be held SABBATH EVENING at the South Reformed Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., at 7½. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. TYNG, Dr. JOHN HAM, and CARLETON, the Eastern traveler.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and the holy communion in this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock divine service and sermon. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach on both occasions.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, West 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. POTTER (Rector of Grace Church) will deliver a sermon to young men before the Young Men's Society of this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Service begins at 7½. Young men are especially invited to attend.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE SUNDAY evening service at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 34th-st., is always free. SUNDAY EVENING Dr. THOMPSON will discuss the question—*Shall the State be taxed to support the Roman Catholic or any other sect?*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, morning—*The Resurrection Life*; afternoon—*The Evidences of Christ's Coming at Hand*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. WESTON at 7½ P. M., subject—*Safety in the Old Paths*. At 4 P. M. choral service with catechetical instruction.

N. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. —Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. All invited; seats free.

REV. B. H. PADDOCK, D. D., RECtor of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, in aid of the Young Men's Association. Strangers invited. Seats free.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER 4th-av. and 23d-st.—Social Bible class at 4½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 6. Special evening service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. Dr. N. H. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.— Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Subject—*In What Way and Conditions is Conscience the Voice of God?* Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

ANNUAL SERMON AT THE NORTH Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, will preach his first annual sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL DISCUSS the subject, *Eternally Lost*, at the Church of our Saviour, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., next SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; evening service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week.

REV. MOSES HULL WILL PREACH before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Nothing but Leaves*. General prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Sepulchre, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.; Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. All the sittings are free.

"BEHOLD! IT IS COME."—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Time and Manner of the Day of God.*

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.— This church is maintained specially for people of all Christian denominations who visit the City. It a church of Christian unity. Free seats. SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

"THE CHURCH CATHOLIC—NOT Roman Catholic."—Rev. C. M. PARKMAN, B. D., will preach in the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 7th-av. and 39th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock, for the Church Reading Room. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel No. 29 East 29th-st.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. STAUNTON in the evening. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. B. F. RAWLINS, D. D., of Indiana, Chairman of the Book Committee of the M. E. Church, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the Chapel. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.— There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.— SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will preach in the EVENING.

THOMPSON-STREET PRESBYTErian Church, corner Houston.—Preaching SABBATH, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM PAGE. Strangers made welcome.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, corner 7th-av. and 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., (Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.)—Divine service on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. CHEEVER WILL PREACH in Trinity Baptist Chapel, corner 52d-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock by Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.

REV. R. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Seats free to all.

REV. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Feb. 6, Morning and Evening. Subject, morning—*Satan! Who He is and What.*

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector, No. 210 West 42d-st., near Broadway.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SISTER BENSON, THE MISSIONARY, will preach at the Second Advent Hall, No. 406 Grand-st., corner Clinton, SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF JOHN-st. M. E. Church, will preach SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av.—Rev. CORNELIUS B. SMITH, Rector of St. James' Church, will preach at 3½ o'clock P. M.

TRAIN—"TAMMANY" TO-NIGHT—*Susannah in Bath! Elders—Beecher and Garrison.*

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

Spring in Winter—The English Book Trade—Relations with China—Australian Canned Beef.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1870.

Since New Year's the weather has been so warm that we have scarcely needed fires, and in the country the birds have been singing as if it were April. They wake you in the morning with their delightful but most unseasonable music. Sometimes, carried away with the idea that Spring has come, and entirely destitute of almanacs, they go to nest-building and a sharp frost in February spoils their eggs or freezes the young birds. So instincts are not unerring. They can be imposed upon by variable climates and mechanical contrivances. The ortolan, that *bonne bouche* of the gourmand, is humbugged into getting fat, and so getting eaten. His instinct is to eat but one meal a day, and that as soon as he wakes in the morning. So they put him in a dark room and let in a little light once in four hours. He eats his crop full every time, goes to sleep again, and in a fortnight is one fat lump of lusciousness. I do not think I ever saw ortolans in New-York, where they used to prefer terrapins, but you can get them in London for $1 25 each, and one is a mouthful. There is a story of an Englishman who spent a fortune on good eating and came to want. One day an old acquaintance gave him a sovereign and found him shortly after in his garret broiling an ortolan he had bought at Covent Garden.

ENGLISH BOOK TRADE.

During the past year 4,572 new books and new editions have been published in this country and 397 imported from America. Contrary to what one might suppose, only a small portion of them, 469, were novels or works of fiction; though many of the 503 juvenile works might properly come under that designation. What class of works would you expect to be the most numerous? Theology leads the list with 1,049; then comes education, philology and classical literature, 478; political and social economy, trade and commerce, 324; arts and sciences, 343; history and biography, 295; travels and geography, 290; poetry and drama, 275; medicine and surgery, 161; law, 143, &c.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

While the English colonial policy is under discussion, with an urgent demand for a change of tactics, Sir CHARLES DILLON, M. P., writes to the *Times* on "Our Chinese Policy." He says:

"Just as America was beforehand with us in giving official expression to her feeling in favor of a juster policy, so North Germany, France and Russia have united in indorsing the action of Great Britain. But, he says, the telegraph has been playing the mischief. In the course of the last year it has informed us that the Chinese had refused to ratify the new treaty with the United States; that the Mission to Europe had been recalled; that Mr. BURLINGAME's credentials had been made in duplicate, and that the copies differed; that the proclamation creating the Mission set out that it was sent to 'tributary States;' that Mr. McLEAVY BROWN had been recalled by the British Government, and that Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK had addressed a dispatch to Mr. MEDHURST, in which he said that there was no hope of progress on the part of China unless force were used."

The work of concocting similar falsehoods, Sir CHARLES says, is still in progress, and much capital has been made by the refusal of the Chinese Government to receive the Duke of EDINBURGH, which was an impossibility during the minority of the Emperor. All this violent anti-Chinese or aggressive policy comes, it seems, from English residents in China. Colonel KNOX GORE, at a dinner at Hong-Kong, made a speech thus reported in an Anglo-Chinese paper:

"As regarded China, he contended that the Chinese were an inferior nation, and should be brought down and shown that they were the inferior nation. [Loud cheers.] He objected strongly to the tampering policy followed by the present economical Government, and styled it a most pernicious policy, and a policy which would not have been tolerated for a moment 200 years ago."

It is evident from extracts from the papers that the English fireeaters are aching to do in China as they have done in India.

The *Overland China Mail* of the 19th of October last speaks thus:

"Let us say to China, this must be done because we choose. There is no other way of appealing to the nation. * * * What can avail but threats? We may be thankful that just at this moment the hollowness of their pretended desire for progress has become apparent. Should another war, as is most probable, occur, the peacemongers will no longer be able to weep over the injuries inflicted upon a 'meek and progress-loving' people." The *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette* of Oct. 16, in an annexation leader, writes: "It cannot be doubted that if two or three foreign commissioners were sent into each province, with power first to collect the revenue and prevent its present misappropriation, and, secondly, to apply that revenue to the development of the mineral and agricultural resources, to the improvement of means of communication and the enhancement of the value of the staple productions, no opposition would be experienced from the people at large. For some time there would be a conservative class, some of the members of which should be summarily dealt with, while others would learn that under the new *régime* the fairest field would be open to the most marked intelligence."

If those gentlemen could have their way we should soon have an Eastern question with a vengeance.

There is a story that the contempt shown for the Duke of EDINBURGH was entirely owing to a popular myth which had preceded him. The second son of the Queen of England had been represented as a giant ten feet high, with three eyes, and when they saw him the disappointment was too much for them.

PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT.

Next we are favored with a treatise on "Presidential Government." And here the English have no doubt that they have the best of it, and that their own Government, though so inefficient for themselves, is the best possible one for every other country, and the model which they all should closely copy. Especially is it superior to the American.

"How could government be effectually carried on in England, they ask, if Mr. LOWE had not the opportunity of defending his own financial schemes, or Mr. GLADSTONE could only recommend Parliament to reform the Irish Land laws in a kind of official pamphlet? Obviously, our whole theory of government would be upset by a change to the American system, and people sometimes wonder at the blindness which prevents them from following our example by adopting so obvious and, as we naturally think, so indubitably beneficial an alteration."

But it must be allowed that the President has far more power than the Prime Minister. As to any power being exercised by a constitutional Sovereign, that, of course, is out of the question. General JACKSON, with a strong majority, could do anything. Even Mr. JOHNSON, with a strong majority against him, was far from powerless. He could at least veto and obstruct; while an English Ministry must resign at the first decided vote against their policy.

"Another conclusion is equally plain. Congress is very far indeed from being strictly analogous to the English Parliament. In spite of recent changes, it partakes partly of the character of a body of ambassadors from independent States, with strictly defined powers, as well as of a national Legislature. Its functions in the widest interpretation are strictly limited. Most of the questions which stir the English Parliament would be entirely beyond its competence. Such questions, for example, as educational systems, or the disestablishment of Churches, or the alteration of land laws, could not possibly come before it. It has not the parliamentary attributes of omniscience and omnipresence."

It is not clear to the writer that the American system may not have some advantages, in respect to efficiency; though

"Even in this respect English Ministers would compare very favorably with their American rivals; but then America, even more than England, has been a victim to the singular superstition that anybody is good enough to do the business of Government. A country which changes its officials summarily every four years, cannot possibly have decently good officials. If this most palpable evil were reformed, the American machinery of government might sustain a comparison with foreign systems more successfully."

AUSTRALIAN CANNED BEEF.

The canned beef from Australia has become so popular at the civil service coöperative stores that the supply has been entirely exhausted. If the Texas people could manage to drive a few herds of their cattle into tin canisters, solder them up and ship them to London, I think it would pay.

I have learned at last what gives its peculiar flavor to English mutton. It is fattened on Egyptian mummies. These are brought from the catacombs on camels to the Nile, loaded on English vessels, and brought to England and ground up for manure. A field of English turnips is only a crowd of ancient Egyptians in a new form, and the sheep eat them with avidity. The ethnologists are right. We are all cannibals, only vegetarians who live on the turnips are one stage nearer direct cannibalism than those who eat the mutton. MONADNOCK.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

An excellent full-length portrait of General Louis Burger, commanding the Second Brigade, is now on exhibition at Browne & Spaulding's jewelry store, Broadway. The portrait has been handsomely framed, and is intended as a gift to the Brigadier, from the members of his staff.

It is rumored that Brevet Brigadier-General Wilcox has resigned the command of the Ninth Regiment, or intends soon to do so. We trust it will prove untrue, for the General cannot well be spared.

The officers and members of Company H, First Regiment, intend holding a grand fancy Fair on the 16th of February, at the regimental armory, for the purpose of raising funds for their new organization. We trust the enterprise will prove a success, as it will materially aid the company.

Brevet Major Edward C. Boynton, the genial and well-known Adjutant at the United States Military Academy at West Point, has recently revised his *History of West Point*, first published in 1863, which is regarded as a very valuable and interesting work. The new edition is to be embellished with several new maps and illustrations, and new matter has been added in order to bring the record of events down to the present year. Mr. Van Nostrand, the publisher, is endeavoring to issue the new volume from his press in time for the Summer vacation at West Point, and as the price of the book is to be greatly reduced, a rapid and extensive sale is confidently anticipated. We trust the talented author will derive considerable pecuniary benefit from the enterprise, and that Mr. Van Nostrand will not disappoint the public in an early issue.

A series of medals, to be known as the "Vose medals," have been offered for the Twenty-second Regiment by Captain Vose, of that command. There will be nine medals, or one for the private or corporal in each company who at the close of the season shall be adjudged the best drilled soldier in his command. The idea is an excellent one.

In order to accelerate recruiting, Company G, of the Ninth Regiment, have determined to offer new members a fatigue uniform free of expense, and advance funds for a full-dress uniform. A very commendable way of increasing their effective strength.

The appeal of Captain Asa C. Jones, Company I, Fifty-first Regiment National Guard S. N. Y., from the proceedings, decisions, findings and sentence of a Brigade Court Martial, convened by Special Orders No. 4, Headquarters Twenty-fourth Brigade, National Guard, May 8, 1869, and from the order of the Commanding General of the Twenty-fourth Brigade, approving the sentence of said Court Martial, has been dismissed by the Commander-in-Chief.

Owing to his unavoidable departure from the City to attend the obsequies of George Peabody, Prince Arthur has expressed his regret at not being able to attend the ball of the Twenty-second Regiment, as was expected. The ball occurs on Tuesday next, at the Academy of Music, under the best auspices.

We hear that Captain Allison, of the Seventh Regiment, is to be tried by Court Martial, on a charge of falsifying his company muster by parading with a member of the Twenty-second Regiment as a substitute for one of his absentees.

The West Point Scrap Book about to be published by Lieutenant O. E. Wood, of the Fifth Artillery, at present on duty at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, is being rapidly subscribed for by army and navy officers, as well as by a large number of graduates and persons in civil life. It is understood that nearly every page will vividly recall some scene of the past, and add a new zest to army life. The illustrations are chiefly humorous, and the volume will contain many beautiful landscape views and pictures of the Academy buildings and surroundings, engraved from fine photographs. The volume will be issued in elegant style, in quarto form, printed on tinted heavy plate paper, from new type, and will be bound in a rich and attractive manner. The illustrations will be executed by the best artists, and in every respect the book will be all that could be desired.

Chess Game at the Brooklyn Club.

At a very agreeable entertainment given to the Brooklyn chess amateurs by one of their number, and at which some fine classical music was a prominent feature, and lent variety to the proceedings, the following interesting consultation game was played, Messrs. BRENZINGER, MARACHE and RICE being opposed to Messrs. MACKENZIE, DELMAR and BARNET:

Ruy Lopez—(Knight's Game.)

	White. B., M. and R.	Black. M., D. and B.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	K Kt to B 3.	Q Kt to B 3.
3.	B to Q Kt 5.	P to Q R 3.
4.	B takes Kt.	Q P takes B.
5.	P to Q 3.	B to Q 3.
6.	Kt to Q B 3.	P to K B 4.
7.	B to K Kt 5.	Kt to K B 3.
8.	Q to K 2.	Castles.
9.	Castles Q R.	P to K R 3.
10.	P to K R 4 (a)	P takes B.
11.	R P takes P.	Kt to Kt 5.
12.	R to R 3.	B to K 2,
13.	P to Q 4.	B takes P ch.
14.	K to Kt sq.	Q to K B 3.
15.	Kt takes B.	Q takes Kt.
16.	Q to Q B 4 ch.	R to B 2.
17.	Q R to K R sq.	Kt to R 3.
18.	P takes K P.	P to B 5.
19.	R to R 5.	Q to Kt 3.
20.	P to K B 3 (b.)	B to K 3.
21.	Q to Q 4.	R to Q 2.
22.	Q to B 2.	Q R to Q sq.
23.	Q to R 4.	Kt to K B 2.
24.	P to Q Kt 3.	Q takes K Kt P.
25.	Q takes B P.	Q to Q 7.
26.	Q takes Q.	R takes Q.
27.	P to K B 4.	B to Kt 5.
28.	K R to R 4.	R to K Kt 7.
29.	P to B 5.	Q R to Q 7 (c.)
30.	P to K 6.	Kt to R 3.
31.	P to K 7.	K to B 2.
32.	P to B 6.	Kt to K Kt sq.
33.	P to K 5.	B to K B 4.
34.	R to R 8.	Kt takes K P.
35.	P takes Kt.	K takes P.

and white resigned.

(a.) Sacrificing a piece for a strong attack, but which does not appear to be sound.

(b.) To prevent Bishop dislodging the K R.

(c.) It is evident that if Black Kt take P, white would win the Rook by R to R 8 ch.

The Insurance Committee of the Legislature—Postponement of the Investigation.

The investigation into the affairs of the life insurance companies, which was to have been commenced in this City yesterday, by the Insurance Committee of the Legislature, was postponed on account of the death of the wife of Mr. MADDOX, one of the members of the Committee. The investigation is to be made in pursuance of a resolution offered by THOS. C. FIELDS, directing the Committee to inquire into the management of the life insurance companies of the State and report whether any legislation was necessary to protect the interests of policy holders. The Committee have not decided whether they will now hold the investigation in this City, or whether they will summon the officers of the companies to give their testimony in Albany.

Marine Losses—A Two Years' Exhibit.

The following table shows the number of vessels belonging to or trading at United States ports which have been lost during the years 1868 and 1869, with their estimated value:

	1868.		1869.	
	Vessels.	Value.	Vessels.	Value
January	38	$1,141,000	31	$630,000
February	33	930,000	17	576,000
March	44	1,158,000	41	1,030,000
April	41	807,000	35	803,000
May	23	640,000	33	1,097,000
June	19	560,000	20	514,000
July	14	145,000	19	316,000
August	31	528,000	14	706,000
September	26	582,000	61	955,000
October	25	587,000	32	895,000
November	27	890,000	44	1,075,000
December	41	992,000	36	798,000
Total	362	$9,030,000	383	$9,329,000

Skating Prospects.

If the present temperature continues for a day longer, skaters may enjoy a jubilee carnival after their long waiting and disappointment. The lake at Central Park, somehow, refuses to freeze; but the rinks are hardening, and by Monday evening will be in condition for skating. The small outside ditches and ponds at the upper part of the City, in the vicinity of the Park, are frozen over, though none but small boys patronize them.

The Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum—Work of Last Year.

The Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City has just published its annual report, and gives a good account of the work done during the past year. This institution, which is located on Forty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, has been in existence ten years, and has constantly increased in efficiency under the thoughtful management of the ladies who have it in charge. Orphans and half-orphans of both sexes, between the ages of 3 and 8 years, are received and cared for in the kindest manner until they are 14 years of age, and then, if they have no friends who can direct their future course, places are found for them at some suitable occupation. Provision is made for their education and religious training at the institution, and everything is done to foster as much as possible the feelings which need the atmosphere of home for their perfect development. There are at present 144 children cared for at the Home, and during the past year sixty-four have been admitted, thirty-two placed out, and thirty-one returned to friends. The current expenses for the year have been $13,822 04, while something more than that amount has been received from subscriptions, donations, collections in churches, and other sources. There were nine cases of scarlet fever in the institution during the year, though but one death occurred. There is an infirmary within the walls of the asylum, where the sick ones are nursed and receive all that medical skill and the kindest attention can afford.

This institution, which is one of the worthiest charities in the City, is under the direction of twelve Trustees and a large Board of Managers, all ladies, assisted by an Advisory Committee of gentlemen, with Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER at its head. The following are the officers for the current year:

First Directress, Mrs. Eugene Dutilh; Second Directress, Miss Anna Potter; Secretary, Miss Annie H. Cooke; Treasurer, Miss Mary S. Jones; Trustee of Permanent Fund, Mr. William Alex. Smith; Committee on Receiving and Dismissing Children, Miss Mary L. Van Wagenen, Secretary; Miss Anne M. Barnes, Mrs. Arnest Fink; Consulting Physician, James R. Leaming, M. D.; Attending Physicians, Alfred Underhill, M. D., J. E. Janvrin, M. D., Charles McMillan, M. D.; Surgeon, George A. Peters, M. D.; Dentist, R. P. Perry, D. D. S.

The Departure of Prince Arthur—A Foolish Canard.

Prince ARTHUR left this City for Boston on the 3 o'clock train yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Colonel ELPHISTONE and Lieutenants FITZROY and PICARD. The royal party will be present at the funeral ceremonies of the late Mr. PEABODY, at South Danvers, on Tuesday, after which they are to start for Canada. Yesterday morning the Prince made no visits whatever, his time being altogether taken up with preparations for his intended eastward trip. Mr. A. T. STEWART, Mr. WM. M. EVARTS and Mr. STOUGHTON, and a few other gentlemen, called on him at the Brevoort House during the morning and bade him good bye. Between 12 and 1 o'clock he took a stroll down Broadway, returning at 1:30 to the hotel for dinner, after which, everything being in readiness, he left with his attendants for the New-Haven Depot, and at 3 o'clock was on his way to Boston.

A foolish *canard* was circulated through the City yesterday morning that a plot to assassinate Prince ARTHUR had been discovered on the previous evening, and that but for the energetic conduct of some Police officers, to whom information of the conspiracy had been conveyed, the community would have been outraged, and the character of the City disgraced by his unprovoked murder. It is but right to state that little credence was given to the rumor, the great mass of the people instinctively tracing it to its proper source—the sensational proclivities of certain reporters connected with the evening journals. Upon inquiry this presumption was found to be correct, for the developments of the case as they transpired at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, where the matter was fully investigated, left no doubt as to the falsity of the story. The facts were simply these: About 11 o'clock on Friday, while on duty at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, Officer CARPENTER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, observed a number of men standing near Judge STOUGHTON's house, where the Prince was dining, apparently engaged in earnest conversation. Thinking their appearance was suspicious he approached them, and desired them to disperse, whereupon WILLIAM MURPHY, one of the party, drew a large horse pistol and threatened to shoot him if he did not move on. MURPHY was then under the influence of drink, and, believing discretion the better part of valor, Officer CARPENTER walked away, but soon returned with three other officers, who were on duty in the adjoining streets. Seeing the officers approach the crowd dispersed and did not, as was erroneously stated, resist the attempts to effect an arrest. Failing to come up with them, the officers retraced their steps to the Brevoort House, where MURPHY was concealed, and the latter, seeing Officer BRENNAN, threatened to shoot him. He was immediately disarmed, and while conveying him to the Station they were intercepted by PAT. MULHALL, CHAS. E. GARDINER, JOHN LOUGH and MICHAEL MCNALLY, who attempted to rescue the prisoner. They were themselves arrested and safely locked up. On his way to the Station MURPHY made use of some expressions which are supposed to have originated the story of assassination. He asked CARPENTER whether he was an Irishman and upon receiving a reply in the negative stated that the majority of the Police officers were Irish and sympathizers in their (Fenian) cause. CARPENTER said that he (MURPHY) intended to shoot him and was thus damaging a cause he professed to respect. MURPHY then replied that he had no such intention and made use of an expression in which the name of the Prince was indistinctly audible. The prisoners were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, on a charge of disorderly conduct, but no reference whatever was made to the report of their intention to assassinate Prince ARTHUR. They were committed on the charge of disorderly conduct.

The Brooklyn Taxes—Deficit of $2,298,473 in the Collection—Amount Levied and the Sum Collected.

The people of Brooklyn, probably in view of the mysterious and bold operations of the Ring politicians and officials at the City Hall and Court House, appear to be tardy in settling their tax bills. Below is given a table showing the amount levied in each Ward and the amount paid up to Feb. 1. The deficiency, it will be observed, amounts to $2,298,473 16, or more than one-third of the city taxes. In certain circles this deficiency is regarded with alarm. The property is claimed by many owners to be overtaxed, and people are unwilling to pay the high rentals consequent upon large tax bills. And yet hundreds of houses are in process of erection and will soon be looking for owners and occupants. Bad as the exhibit is, however, it is not quite so alarming as might have been anticipated, owing to the inactivity that has characterized business during the past year. The following is the table:

Wards.	Total levy in each Ward.	Amt. collected in each Ward.
First	$405,170 88	$316,150 95
Second	208,612 83	162,344 24
Third	581,170 05	451,827 01
Fourth	291,012 63	201,630 18
Fifth	157,796 61	113,165 52
Sixth	528,250 72	371,221 88
Seventh	397,078 69	238,849 85
Eighth	117,472 99	72,518 18
Ninth	213,201 50	117,735 03
Tenth	548,584 41	321,675 60
Eleventh	293,045 19	171,057 97
Twelfth	266,041 20	172,336 13
Thirteenth	339,258 12	244,583 90
Fourteenth	144,820 90	97,720 13
Fifteenth	104,701 35	58,863 16
Sixteenth	141,576 60	84,281 52
Seventeenth	156,812 16	109,730 28
Eighteenth	105,967 08	61,915 23
Nineteenth	223,101 87	145,371 87
Twentieth	521,421 80	339,141 76
Twenty-first	450,412 49	234,352 91
Twenty-second	319,100 98	139,664 14
Totals	$6,524,611 05	$4,226,137 44
Total deficiency	......	2,298,473 16

Another Robbery on Long Island—A Man Shot and Robbed of his Money and Watch.

On Friday night Mr. RUDOLPH BERGEN, of Baldwinsville, was stopped upon the highway, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, on the road from Freeport to Baldwinsville, by three men, the first of whom seized his horse by the head, the second shot him in the breast, and the third pulled him from the wagon. Mr. BERGEN had a pistol in his possession, but so quick and unexpected was the attack that he had no time to make any defence. When the ruffians pulled him from the wagon, one of them struck him on the head with an instrument supposed to be a slungshot, which rendered him partially insensible. They took from him a wallet containing about $300, and a gold watch and his pistol, and then jumped into the wagon and drove away, leaving Mr. BERGEN to reach his home as best he might. Yesterday morning the team was found about two miles outside of the village. This is the fourth outrage committed in Queens County in one week, and in no case has a single offender been apprehended.

The Value of Fire Escapes—A Narrow Escape from Suffocation.

The escape of four families, consisting of more than twenty souls, from a terrible death by the fire which took place in the tenement house No. 303 East Thirty-fifth-street, on Tuesday night last, is perhaps the narrowest we have ever recorded. It appears that the fire orginated on the second floor, and was occasioned by the throwing of a kerosene lamp in a fight between the occupant, a man named GAYNOR, and one of his boarders. In less than twenty minutes after the occurrence, every way of escape but one for the four families in the upper part of the house was cut off by the flames and smoke. The unfortunate women and children were rescued, however, by Captain THORNE by means of the fire-escape erected a short time ago under the direction of Mr. JAS. MACGREGOR, the Superintendent of Buildings.

It is to be hoped that this will be a warning to the owners of tenement property to comply with the law authorizing the erection of fire-escapes. If for no other reason, Mr. MACGREGOR deserves the commendation of our citizens for his foresight in this case.

Wall-street Brokers in the Police Court—Alleged Larceny of $5,000 in Bonds.

JAMES PINCKNEY, JAMES PINCKNEY, Jr., and C. H. PINCKNEY, bankers and brokers, No. 50 Wall-street, were brought before Justice COX, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with the larceny of $5,000 in bonds of the American Fireproof Warehouse Company. The affidavit was made by WILLIAM R. GILBERT, Chairman of the Company, who testified that on the 13th January bonds to the amount of $5,000 were stolen from their office, No. 6 Pine-street. He had reason to suspect the defendants for the reason that on the 24th of January he found the property there; he stated it was stolen from the office of the Fireproof Warehouse Company, and demanded them; but the defendants refused to satisfy him as to how they came into their possession, and he therefore charged them with larceny.

For the defence it was contended that the bonds were purchased from a Mr. CHARLES RICHARDSON, formerly a director of the Company, from whom Messrs. PINCKNEY had on a previous occasion bought $60,000 worth of similar bonds. The accused denied having acquired possession of the bonds by any unfair means, and added that having at one time a doubt as to their genuineness, they had refused to sell them.

The Judge postponed the case to Monday week for the production of Mr. RICHARDSON.

The stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company held their annual meeting yesterday, at the office, No. 82 Broadway, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors. The following gentlemen were chosen: Leland Stamford, Lloyd Tevis, M. S. Latham, D. O. Mills, C. P. Huntington, W. G. Fargo, A. H. Barney, J. C. Fargo and B. P. Cheney. The Board will meet to-moroow to elect one of their number President and choose a Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

THE LAW COURTS FOR FEBRUARY.

During this month an Oyer and Terminer will be held by Judge INGRAHAM in connection with the Supreme Court Circuit, Part I. By order of the presiding Judge, no Circuit Calendar has been made out for the first Monday, hence the presumption is that for the first days of the term criminal business only will be taken up. There is a large number of criminals, some of whom are charged with the highest offences known to the law, now awaiting trial. It is possible, though not very probable, that Daniel McFarland, the murderer of A. D. Richardson, will be tried in this branch of the Court at this Term. As already reported, a motion was made, on Friday last, by District-Attorney Garvin, to have that case transferred from the General Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer. A decision of this motion is promised at the opening of the Sessions on Monday, the 7th inst. A full panel of grand jurors and one hundred and fifty petit jurors have been summoned for the Oyer and Terminer, and the usual number for the Circuit, Part II, which will be held in the General Term room by Judge John R. Brady.

The General Term of the Supreme Court convened on Saturday, but, without rendering any decisions or transacting any business of importance, adjourned to Friday, the 18th inst., at 11 A. M.

The Supreme Court, Special Term, will be held this month by Judge Cardozo. That Judge has already given notice that immediately after the opening of the Court on Monday, he will proceed to call the entire calendar, consisting of thirty-two demurrers and 277 issues of law and fact. Members of the Bar are notified that no cause will be set down for trial beyond the first week of the Term. The calendar of this branch, though not so large as at some previous terms during the past year, contains a number of very important and interesting cases, which, if tried now, will create no little commotion in this community.

Judge Barnard will preside at the Supreme Court Chambers the balance of this month, and up to and including Saturday, the 5th day of March next. The calendar for the first Monday of this branch of the Court is much smaller than usual. This is necessarily owing to the fact that the Judge who held the January Term heard and decided so many cases instead of merely allowing them to be "staved off," as has too frequently happened in this Court of late.

In the Superior Court there will be a General Term held by Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges McCunn and Spencer; the Special Term and Chambers by Judge Freedman; the Trial Term, Part I., by Judge Monell, and Part II. by Judge Jones.

The Common Pleas will hold two Trial Terms at which jurors will be required to attend. Part I. by First Judge Daly, and Part II. by Judge Loew. The calendar of causes to be tried by the Court without a jury will be called on the 4th Monday, Feb. 28th. The special calendar of short causes will be called on Friday, the 25th inst. The other Judge of this Court will, during the month, sit at Chambers and Special Term for the purpose of granting orders and hearing contested motions.

The Marine Court, which has about the usual number of causes on its calendar, will hold two Trial Terms; Part I. by First Judge Alker, Part II. by Judge Gross, and Judge Curtis will sit at Chambers and Special Term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COPYRIGHT—AGREEMENT.

Edward W. Paige et al., Executors, &c., of Alonzo C. Paige, vs. David Banks et al.—This was a final hearing of a bill in equity for an infringement of copyright, arising out of the sale by the defendants of the first volume of Paige's Chancery Reports. On Oct. 7, 1828, Alonzo C. Paige made a written agreement with Gould & Banks to furnish them the reports for $1,000 a volume. The agreement contained a clause that "Gould & Banks shall have the copyright of said Reports, to them and their heirs forever." Under this agreement he furnished them the matter for the first volume, which they printed, and for which they took out a copyright on Jan. 5, 1830. This was done under the act of May 31, 1790, which gave a copyright for fourteen years, with a right of renewal for fourteen years more. By the act of Feb. 3, 1831, provision was made for the continuance *ipso facto* of then existing copyrights in certain cases, so as to make their term twenty-eight years. It was claimed that Mr. Paige had, by proper steps taken, renewed the copyright of the first volume for his own benefit for the renewed term of fourteen years from Jan. 5, 1858, and that Gould & Banks also renewed it for their benefit. The defendants, who are assignees of Gould & Banks, have sold copies of the book since Jan. 5, 1858.

Held by the Court—That the right claimed by the plaintiffs depends upon the construction to be put on the agreement, it being claimed by them that the copyright which Gould & Banks were to have under it was only that known to the law under the act of 1790. That under that agreement no restriction was placed on the number of books which Gould & Banks might print; that the agreement transferred to them such a right as would enable them to take out a copyright for themselves, there being no provision in the agreement for the taking out of a copyright by Mr. Paige and a transfer of it to Gould & Banks. That the clause as to copyright cannot be held to give them any less right than they would have had without it, and without it they would have had the perpetual right as against him to publish the reports. They might have printed at once copies enough to supply all the possible demand, and if they had done so, would have had the right to sell them after Jan. 5, 1858. That the agreement gives to Mr. Paige no right to prevent Gould & Banks from publishing at all times as many copies as they choose, but that it gives them the right as against him to publish and sell them.

Decree dismissing the bill, with costs.

D. Campbell for plaintiffs; E. E. Anderson for defendants.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

IMPORTANT OPINION IN THE SCHEIDER CIGAR CASE.

The United States vs. *Joseph Scheider.*—The accused stands charged with having, on or about the month of September, 1868, fraudulently and knowingly aided and assisted in importing and bringing into the United States about 10,000 cigars and 1,000 pieces of ribbons, and did furthermore receive, conceal, buy, sell, and, in some manner, facilitate the transportation, concealment and sale of said goods and merchandise after their said fraudulent importation, knowing the same to have been imported in violation of the fourth section of the act of Congress of July 18, 1866. A summary of the evidence covering the most material and important features of the offence charged will show the character of the proof furnished to the Commissioner in support of the formal accusation made in the complaint by J. R. Toole, special agent of the Treasury Department. In order to sustain the charge against the defendant, the Government has seen fit to make use of a notorious smuggler as a witness, who, if penitent for past offences, and in good faith, was willing to confess all and bring other parties to justice, and aid the Government in its efforts to cripple and destroy a traffic which poisons the legitimate currents of commerce and withholds revenue from the Treasury, it will be justifiable on the part of the prosecution to use the testimony of such a *particeps criminis*, and throw around him the shield of protection. But when we find in a case pregnant with moral depravity, venality and corruption, the main witness—in fact, the only witness who seeks to fasten the crime on the defendant and who, during the pendency of the investigation, offers his evidence for sale, and admits that he caused the arrest of the accused because defendant, as a witness, had given evidence against him in a proceeding before another Commissioner—under such circumstances no credence should be given to the statements, whether verified or otherwise, of a witness coming into Court with such tainted ideas of justice, and the Government should proceed against him by immediately dismissing him as a witness, and institute proceedings against him as a smuggler. It is represented to the Commissioner, by reliable authority, that scores of smuggling cases are occurring yearly, which are never reported to the law officers of the Government for prosecution or investigation, and the evidence in this case gives us but a glimpse of the manner and mode in which the revenue service is tampered with and its regulations evaded. It may be policy to settle or compromise with parties engaged in such contraband trade, seize the property smuggled and confiscate it to the Government, and let the offenders go unwhipped of criminal punishment, but the practice can never be suppressed until the criminal laws of the country are enforced against them. This witness, to whom allusion has been made, is named Albren, and he testifies voluntarily that he has been engaged as a smuggler for at least ten years; that he obtained the cigars in question from the manufacturers in Havana, and had them transported to Matanzas by railroad, and were there intrusted to a friend, to be by him shipped to New-York. The only evidence in the case as to the cigars being in the country is that of Albren, who swears that they were first seen by him on a truck in Liberty-street; that samples of those cigars were shown to defendant, and the number smuggled being made known, asked defendant to loan witness $3,000 thereon to pay freight; the quantity left with or delivered to defendant was six sugar boxes, containing about 10,000 cigars, and that none of them have paid duty. This witness is corroborated in one or two points, to wit, the cigars being delivered to defendant and that the samples first shown defendant had no stamps or marks that indicated a compliance with the law. The defence contradicts this testimony by several witnesses, including witnesses who purchased some of the cigars, and they all swear that the cigars were stamped and were properly marked. No evidence was furnished the Commissioner that they were ever imported by any vessel, no document from the Custom House exhibited to show that they came by the *John Griffin* or any vessel, there being evidence in the case that Albren has been in the trade of importing cigars from Cuba, oftentimes legitimately; and as the proof rests wholly upon the uncorroborated statements of Albren as to their being imported, no cigars having been seized, none found on the premises of defendant, and as the witness Albren stands contradicted as to the cigars being contraband, together with the proof that Albren had said that he would clear out and not testify against defendant if he could receive $250; that he made the charge out of revenge, and the controlling circumstance that his reputation for truth and veracity is bad, four or five respectable and well-known business men, members of first-class mercantile houses, coming forward and solemnly declaring that they would not believe Albren on oath; with all these facts and circumstances surrounding the case, the defendant's character and reputation in the community having been shown to be good and his mercantile standing of the first class, the Commissioner is loth to suffer his (defendant's) reputation to be tarnished or his allegiance to the laws to be questioned, even at the vestibule of justice, when the accusation rests against him upon probabilities so treacherous, so full of suspicions, venality and revengeful motives; a man confessedly a violator of the laws for the past ten years, admitting his connivance with and bribery to a Custom House Inspector, with no motive for justice, but dollars and cents; who goes on the witness stand and makes mockery of truth; such a man's evidence can receive no consideration at the Commissioner's hands worthy the title of proof, and in disposing of the merits of the case the Commissioner does not hesitate to discharge the defendant, believing that his judgment is recorded on the side of innocence and justice.

Defendant is honorably discharged.

Mr. Jackson, United States Assistant District-Attorney, for the Government; Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

Suits have been commenced in the United States District Court in Brooklyn against the following-named persons, for the recovery of the penalty of $200 in each case, for neglecting to put up a sign as wholesale liquer dealers over their places of business, according to the requirements of the law: Alexander Eagle, No. 15 Henry-street; R. Swithenbank, No. 65 Fulton-street; Edward Fen, Bridge-street, near Front; Diedrich Strause, corner of Grand and Second streets; Milton Wooley, No. 80 Broadway; W. & W. J. Hogan, corner of Doughty and Elizabeth streets; Bohrman & Tiernan, Bridge-street, near High; A. C. Osberg, corner Broadway and Flushing-avenue; Henry Landman and Wm. Hoffman, No. 16 Broadway; F. Tolring, Union-avenue, corner of Conselyea-street; James W. Hunter, No. 72 Fulton-street; S. Altschel, No. 76 Fulton-street. Process has been issued and served by the United States Marshal on each of the defendants, and made returnable on the 18th inst., when further proceedings will be taken.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Pratt.

WHO OWNED THE PIANOS?

Ernest Gabler vs. *Joseph Hegeman and Arthur Winnington.*—Plaintiff sues to recover the sum of $150 as damages for alleged illegal detention of three pianos, valued at $1,000. Defendants' answer set forth that the pianos in question had, as they understood, been intrusted by plaintiff to one Ernest Van Jaisen to sell, and he, being temporarily embarrassed, pledged them with defendants for a loan of $800. That loan was made on the 18th of June, 1868, and, having never been repaid, defendants contended that they had a legal right to the possession of the pianos until the loan should be repaid, together with interest from the 18th of June, 1868. A verdict was rendered in favor of the defendants.

Before Judge Gilbert.

RECOVERY OF A DEBT.

Charles Doherty vs. *Thomas Dolan.*—Plaintiff claimed $180 on the following account: First, a balance of $55 due on account of molasses sold to defendant; and second, he sought to claim $125 as being due from the defendant under the following circumstances: Plaintiff had procured an attachment against one George McCormack and attached certain molasses in the possession of the defendant. Defendant then promised—as plaintiff claimed—that if plaintiff would withdraw the attachment against the molasses, he, the defendant, would pay McCormack's debt to the plaintiff. The attachment was accordingly withdrawn, but defendant having declined to pay the debt, this suit was brought for its recovery. The defendant claimed that the $55 had been paid in full to a former clerk of the plaintiff, who had absconded, and that the defendant was not liable for the $125, because no memorandum of the promise to pay McCormack's debt was in writing. The case went to the jury, who found a verdict for plaintiff for $126.

THE VALUE OF THE RAILROAD CARS.

In the case of James Rinns against the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad Company, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $3,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 5.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

In the matter of the petition of Henry Newton, Jr.; for the payment of certain moneys by the United States Trust Company.—This application was made on behalf of Henry Newton, Jr., who claims to be the son and only child of one Elizabeth Webb Frazier, and as such entitled to certain trust funds deposited with the United States Trust Company in 1848 by John H. Swift, as trustee. Mr. Douglas A. Levien, Jr., appeared on behalf of the attaching creditors, and claimed that the fund in the hands of the Trust Company belonged to the children of Alexander G. Frazier, and that the petitioner was the child of Henry Newton by another wife, and not by Elizabeth Webb Frazier. He also claimed that the Court could not, in proceedings of this nature, determine the rights of the respective parties to the fund, and that the petitioner should file his bill in equity to determine who is entitled to this money.

Mr. A. H. Dawson claimed on behalf of himself that he had protected this fund from the suit brought by Messrs. Levien and Ham, and that without his interposition in the matter the fund would have been drawn out long since, and that for his services he was entitled to equitable fees.

Mr. F. B. Chandler, who appeared on behalf of the United States Trust Company, announced his willingness to submit the rights of his clients in the case to the adjudication of the Court, but deemed that a reference was the proper disposition to be made of the matter in order to determine the rights of the parties.

Chief Justice Barbour held that the Court could not by an order made at Special Term direct the final disposition of the trust fund. Were the Court to make such an order it would not protect the Trust Company. He could see no way to reach the fund except by a bill in equity, which would determine the conflicting rights of all the parties. All the orders which had heretofore been made by this Court in relation to this fund were clearly irregular, but deeming the matter of importance, at the request of Mr. Marburp, counsel for the petitioner, he would adjourn further hearing for one week.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Bixby and Dowling.

The calendar in this Court included a large number of petty cases, together with some few of public interest.

THE DIMOND-CRANFORD DIFFICULTY.

Charles Dimond, proprietor of a saloon known as the Santa Claus, in Bleecker-street, and a ward politician, was arraigned on a charge of having assaulted Policeman John H. Cranford, of the Sixteenth Precinct. It appeared that the attack grew out of a complaint made against the defendant in the United States Commissioner's office by the officer for passing, it was alleged, counterfeit fifty cent currency stamps. Dimond upbraided the officer with accepting a bribe of $50 not to appear in the case, in the presence of some friends at a saloon in Chambers-street, and made a demand to have the money returned, subsequently knocking the officer down. The officer strenuously denied having been bribed. Dimond was convicted, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months, and to pay a fine of $50.

ROW AT MERCER-STREET BALL.

Testimony was taken in the case of an Inspector of Buildings named John Heffernan, keeper of a saloon at No. 81 Mercer-street, who was charged by one Jennie Collins, an abandoned woman, with committing a violent assault on her at a "fancy" dance house in Mercer-street. The complainant said that she had been summoned to the Tombs Police Court to answer a charge of disorderly conduct made against her by Heffernan, and that she had subsequently testified to the real facts of the trouble between the latter and herself, after which he was arrested. She refused to give her right family name. Heffernan was sentenced to the City Prison for ten days and to pay a fine of $25, after being told that poor friendless females possessed rights as well as other people.

The Court then adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons were admitted to probate during the past week: Arthur W. Gabaudan, William Cooper, Andreas Weber, Maria A. De Peyster, Alfred Lyon, William Jordan, John Baecker, Charles Kuhn, Emeline Foster, Samuel S. Knypers, Gilbert Miller.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration have been granted upon the following estates: George Cook, John Hassett, Patrick J. Hessin, Tompkins S. Fellows and Middie Oddone.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Stephen Madigan, $1,000; Edmund Cosby, $31,000; Jane Hennion, $30,000; Michael Healy, $28,000; Christian Kreuscher, $4,000; Ann Leahy, $3,000; Julia A. Wallers, $3,000; James Mowatt, $5,000; Alexander Johnson, $3,000; and Mary Nolan, $4,000, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: James P. Doyle, George Cook and Henrietta Barnes, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of Elizabeth Bleakley and Sarah F. Bleakley, were granted to William P. Bleakley, all of the town of New-Utrecht; of Florence L. Goff, Duett M. Goff and Clifton L. Goff were granted to Martin L. Goff, their father; of Robert A. Mayo, to John H. P. Mayo, all of the City of Brooklyn.

SURROGATE'S COURT—QUEENS COUNTY.

During January wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate: Elizabeth Mott, Benj. S. Whitmore, Joseph Bedell, Gustave Drebing, Cynthia Searing, Mary A. Smalley, Deborah Willets, Ann E. Moore, Teresa Gucle, Elias Dorlon, Frederick Conrad, George Bellamy, John Ernst, Sarah Pellet, Robert L. Smith and James Mason.

Letters of administration on the following estates were granted: Estate of James L. Bell, Zephaniah Darley, Charles R. Lincoln, Martin Smyth, Michael DeMott, Morris Fitzgerald, John Ward, Mary Beaty and Catharine Eldert.

Some of the relatives of Eliza T. Welling are contesting the admission to probate of her will.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 5, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅝	5	Bk. St. of N. Y.	105
1,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62	115½	10	Amer. Ex. Bank	114
7,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	114⅜	200	W. U. Tel.	36
10,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65. new	113¾	100	Boston W. P.	17
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...s3	113¾	100	Am. Coal	37
10,000	do	113¾	200	Quick. M. Co.	14⅝
9,000	do	113⅞	100	do	14½
1,000	do	114	30	do	14
14,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114⅜	200	Canton...bet. c.	59
15,000	do...s3	114⅜	100	Mariposa M.	10¼
100,000	do...b30	114½	100	do	10¼
40,000	do...b3	114⅜	900	Mariposa Pf.	20⅝
27,000	do	114¼	300	do...s60	20⅝
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. s3	114¾	400	Pacific Mail	41⅝
20,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c.	55	200	do	41⅝
5,000	do...b30	55	900	do...s30	41
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	48⅞	20	Adams Ex.	64¼
20,000	do	49	100	Wells-Far. Ex.	20¼
20,000	do	49⅛	110	do	20
10,000	do	49⅛	100	U. S. Ex. bet. call	49½
50,000	do	49⅛	400	N.Y. Cen. & H.R.	98¾
45,000	do	49⅛	2,050	N.Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.	95
			10,000	do	95¼
			10,000	do	95⅜
4,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	62¾	200	Harlem R...b30	140
12,000	do	62¾	800	do	140
18,000	Va. St. 6s, n.	66	200	do	139¾
5,000	N. C. St. 6s., b.c.	43	400	Reading	96¾
30,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	26½	10	do	96½
10,000	do	26½	80	Mich. Cen.	118⅝
80,000	do	26¾	300	L. S. & M. S. R.	85⅝
2,000	do	27	100	do...b3	85⅝
10,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	85	200	do...b45	85⅞
11,000	Mo. St. 6s	90¼	100	do...b45	85⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	91¼	30	Panama R.	171
6,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds	71¼	300	Ill. Cen.	138
10,000	do	71½	200	Clev. & Pitts.	93¾
3,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	83	900	do...bet. call	93⅝
2,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	92	300	Chic. & N. W.	72⅝
1,000	Erie 1st M.	95	100	do	72¾
4,000	Erie 2d M., '79	90	50	do	72⅝
5,000	Erie 4th M.	80	200	do...bet. call	72¾
16,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	95	300	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	89¾
7,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	86	10	C., C. C. & Ind.	74
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d P.	79	700	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87¾
5,000	C. & N. W. Con. conv. bs.	90½	200	do...bet. call	87⅝
3,000	Lack. & W. 1st.	98	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	89⅝
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds.	97½	150	do	89⅝
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	77	100	do. bet. call. c	89¾
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	96	100	Alt. & T. H.	25½
13,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	92	300	do	26
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds.	81	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	58½
5,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	76	100	do	59¾
12,000	do	76¼	800	do	59⅛
2,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	89¼	500	Ohio & Miss.	26⅝
2,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	90	162	Del., L. & W.	105⅜
4,000	Am. D. & Imp. Co., 7s.	95	270	Morris & Essex.	86⅜
10	Bk. of Amer.	101	170	N. Y. & N. H. R.	137
50	Merchants' Bank	124	112	N. Y. & N. H. Scrip	137
86	Cent. Nat. Bank.	110	26	do	138
20	do	109½	500	Bos., H. & Erie R	6⅞
10	Ocean Bank	85	800	do	7
20	Nassau Bank	105	230	do...bet. call	7⅛
10	Ninth Nat. Bank with priv.	109	100	H. & St. Jos. R.	107½
			100	do	107¾
			200	do	107⅞
			200	do	108
			200	H. & St. J. Pf.	108
			100	do	107¾
			100	Col. C. & Ind. C. R. b3	21
			300	do	20⅞
			200	do	20⅝
			100	do	20½
			77	do...bet. call	20¼

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$30,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C. s3	118⅜	$5,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.c	114⅜
1,500	do...small	117⅞	23,000	do	114⅜
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...c	113⅞	1,500	do...small	114
500	do...small	113½	4,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112¾
			15,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49⅛	$10,000	Mar. T. 10s ctfs. bet. call	50½
10,000	do	49⅜	100	Adams Ex...b30	64¾
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, ex. c.	62¾	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	20⅝
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, n.	67	100	N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call	98½
26,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	27	100	do	98⅜
54,000	do	27⅛	80,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctf's...b. c.	95¾
10,000	do	27⅜	10	Panama R.	173
30,000	do	27½	100	Harlem..bet. call	140
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	90½	100	L. S. & M. S. R.	85½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s.	43	100	do...bet. call	85⅝
5,000	La. 6s. Lev. Bds.	71½	10	Clev. & Pitts.	93½
6,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	90	400	do	95
2,000	Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.	76¾	100	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	72⅝
1,000	Union Pac. 1st.	86⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. P. b. c.	89¼
5,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	81	100	N. J. Cen.	99
5,000	A. & T. H. Inc.	75	100	Mil. & St. P.	72¾
5,000	Morris & Es. 1st	92	400	Ohio & Miss.	26¾
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	109¼	100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	20¾
100	Mariposa Mining.	10	200	do	20⅝
500	Mar. Pf.	20⅞	200	Chic. & Alt.	146
100	do...s10	20⅞	40	do	146½
500	do	21	100	Bos., H. & E.	7¼
100	Pacific Mail	41⅛			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200	Cumberland	32½	200	Pac. Mail	40⅞
100	do	32⅜	250	L. S. & M. So. R.	85⅝
200	Mariposa P.	20⅝	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	26⅝
100	Canton Co.	57⅜	100	do...b3	26⅜
200	West. U. Tel.	36⅛	250	Chic. & N. W.	72⅝
100	do...b3	36¼	100	do...b3	72¾
300	Reading	96⅜	200	Mil. & St. P.	72¾
200	do	96⅝	100	Bos., H. & E.	7

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—FEB. 5.

From opening to 3½ P. M.			200	Rock Island...c	116¾
800	Rock Island	117	300	do	116½
400	do	117⅛	200	do...c	116⅝
100	do...c	117	100	do...s3	116¾
100	do...s3	116⅞	400	do	116¾
300	do...s3	116¾	100	do	117⅛
600	do	116¾	100	do...s3	117⅛
500	do	116⅝	100	do...s3	117

SATURDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The sales of Gold were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. firmer and higher than on Friday. The range of transactions was 120⅝@120¾@121@120⅞@120¾ ₱ cent. The Treasury Office received Gold Customs for the week, $2,305,288; paid out $563,248 for Gold interest, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday. The Banks lose on their Gold averages of the week, $1,478,468, and gain $1,266,216 in Greenbacks. They add $4,189,848 to their Loans and Discounts, and their general line of Deposits is up $4,588,266. The Money market left off easy at 6 ₱ cent., as the rule, to the Brokers on call loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. at Bank on Discounted paper. The private Bankers and Trust Companies are allowing their dealers only 4 ₱ cent. on their balances, and we hear of considerable sums being left on the Public Funds, subject to call, with the leading dealers, at 5 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were quiet after the sailing of Saturday's steamers. The rates remain firm at 109 on London, and f.5.17½ to the dollar on Paris.

The Stock Exchange was stronger in nearly all departments, as compared with Friday's sales. The Public Funds recovered ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds were in good request. The old Virginias sold up to 62¾; the new to 67; the new North Carolinas advanced to 27½; Tennessees, new, 49⅜; Louisiana Levee 6 ₱ cents, 71½ per cent. The Railway list was strongest on New-York Central Stock and Scrip at 98½@98⅝, and 95¾@96¼ respectively, and the Western Roads were generally firmer, and the Miscellaneous Shares lighter on Mariposa and lower on Quicksilver.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 5.

	Friday.	Saturday
United States 10-40s	112⅝	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¼	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114¼
American Gold Coin	120⅝	120¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	48½	48¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	25½	27¼
New-York Central and Hudson	97¾	98⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94¾	96⅜
Reading Railroad	96½	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅞	117
Northwestern Common	72¾	72¾
Northwestern Preferred	89⅜	89⅜
Pacific Mail Company	41⅛	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	87⅜	87⅜
St. Paul Common	72¾	72¾
Lake Shore	85½	85½
Erie	25	24¾
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜	27
New-Jersey Central	98¾	99

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ c. reg., '81	117¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅞
6 ₱ c. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅜
5-20 coup., '62	115¼	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115	10-40 coup	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115	6s Currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	55	Ala. 5s	62
Tenn. 6s, new bds	48¾	Ala. 8s	94
Va. 6s, ex coup	62½	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '75	101
Va. 6s, new bds	67	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '81	100
Georgia 6s	80	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '86	102
Georgia 7s, new bds	92	Ill. Canal Bds., '70	100
N. Car. 6s	43	Ill. Canal, coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds	27¼	Ill. Canal, coup. 6s, '79	100
S. Car. 6s	86	Ill. War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s, new bds	85	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	108¼
S. C. 6s, Ap. and Oct.	86¾	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	108¼
Mo. 6s	90¾	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, '70	101
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73	105
La. 6s	71¼	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74	105
La. 6s, new bonds	67	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	105
La. 6s, levee bds	71½	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	106
La. 8s, levee bds	82	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	106
Conn. 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '74	102
R. I. 6s	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	89	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	79
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	88	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86½	Gal. & Chi. ex	97½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	86¼	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	92
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	98	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 1st Extended	95	Chi., R. I. & Pac	95½
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	89¾	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	87	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	79½	Cle. & Tol. Sinking F.	97
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	74½	N. J. Cen. 1st M	99
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	85	N. J. Cen. 2d M	95¼
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104½	N. J. Cen. new bds	96
H. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	103
Harlem, 1st	101	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	96
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	92
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., 1st	110	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d M.	94
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	94	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74
M.S.&N.I.S. F., 7 ₱ c.	97	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	99
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	93	Chi. & Alt. Income	87½
Cen. Pacific Bonds	95¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	92
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	86	Ohio & Miss. con	79
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96	D. & Sioux C. 1st M.	94
Alton & T. H., 2d pf.	78½	Peninsula R. Bds	90
Alton & T. H., 2d, Inc.	74	St. L. & I. Mtn. Bds.	80¾
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	87½	M. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	102¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st. M.	90	M.&St.P. 1st M. 7 3-10.	89
Con. 7 ₱ c. con.	90¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	89
H. & St. J. Land Gr.	106	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d.	85
Lack. & Wes. Bonds	96	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	82½
D., L. & W. 2d M.	90	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	88½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	78½
Tol. & W. 2d M.	83½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	40
Tol. & W. Equi. Bds.	73½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Gt. West. 1st M., '88	83	T. Peoria & W., E. D.	80
Gt. West. 2d M., '93	76½	T. Peoria & W., W. D.	76

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	124	Irving	115
Merchants'	123½	Metropolitan	140
Mechanics'	136	Citizens'	130
Union	128	Grocers'	110
America	144	East River	104
City	210	Market	118
North River	96	Corn Exchange	125
Tradesmen's	153	Continental	98½
Greenwich	200	St. Nicholas	120
National	115	Commonwealth	110½
Merchants' Exchange	103	Imp'ters' and Traders'	142
State of New-York	102	Park	163
Commerce	120½	Manf'rs and Merch'ts'	100
Ocean	84	Central National	109
Mercantile	115	Fourth National	102
American Exchange	114	Tenth National	105½
Bank of the Republic	115	Oriental	150
Bank of N. America	101	Gold Exchange	50
Hanover	104½	Bank's & Brok's Ass.	110

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5.

General balance yesterday	$88,839,581 43
Gold receipts	443,304 83
Gold payments	3,262,482 92
Gold balance	75,552,602 11
Currency receipts	837,988 44
Currency payments	823,317 36
Currency balance	5,355,314 28
General balance	81,156,217 20
Customs	367,000 00
old certificates canceled and sent to Washington	3,177,680 00

The earnings of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, for the years ending Oct 31, 1868 and 1869, as given by the American Railroad *Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$1,437,459 95	$1,508,612 30
From freight and exports	838,540 78	915,112 61
From rents	7,668 63	7,114 63
From mails	39,691 24	40,046 48
From miscellaneous	70,536 92	94,416 29
Total	$2,393,897 52	$2,565,302 31
Add earnings of New Castle and Frenchtown Line	58,061 09	77,836 61
Total of both roads	$2,451,958 61	$2,643,138 92
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$255,066 58	$471,131 62
Repairs of bridges	20,553 78	21,651 61
Repairs of locomotives	117,986 50	77,971 94
Repairs of cars	254,289 08	195,803 19
Repairs of buildings	76,464 30	138,369 85
Passenger department	228,877 37	237,626 64
Freight department	173,949 94	161,639 36
Susquehanna Bridge—including for ferry boats and tug-boats	9,544 41	15,339 34
Fuel for locomotives	89,590 24	105,705 71
Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	30,565 08	39,966 17
Insurance	5,223 51	6,275 42
Salaries	55,500 40	55,427 44
Tools	20,324 14	26,359 75
Switch, watchmen, &c.	41,042 60	42,495 02
Real estate, rents, repairs, &c.	14,786 90	8,733 18
Law	10,610 49	8,438 21
Gratuities, damages, &c.	6,219 50	4,937 06
Office expenses, &c.	4,531 40	3,553 34
Removing ice and snow	3,239 75	94 65
Taxes—United States, State and local	69,641 15	67,710 29
Operating New Castle and Frenchtown line, including taxes and bonus to State of Delaware and New Castle County	49,311 43	44,192 58
Total	$1,537,317 48	$1,733,400 41
Earnings less expenses	$914,641 13	$909,738 51
Interest on bonded debt, ground rents, &c., less interest received	138,226 30	112,774 05
Balance	$776,414 83	$796,964 46
Add balance to credit of revenue, Nov. 1, 1868		1,101,105 18
Add gain in operating Delaware Railroad		8,742 42
Total		$1,906,812 06
From which deduct:		
Dividends January and July, 1869, four per cent. each, and United States tax		$776,151 58
Total		$1,130,660 48
From which there has been deducted by order of the Board of Directors for estimated depreciation of assets		695,873 92
Leaving balance to credit of revenue, Oct. 31, 1869		$434,786 56

President—ISAAC HINCKLEY. Vice-President—ENOCH PRATT. Directors—Samuel M. Felton, William Sellers, Samuel Welsh, Jesse Lane, Joseph Bringhurst, Samuel Harlan, Jr., Thomas Kelso, Thomas Donaldson, Thomas Whitridge, S. M. Shoemaker, Jacob Tome, Nathaniel Thayer, Edward Austin. Secretary and Treasurer—Alfred Horner. Superintendent—H. F. Kenney.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 19th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,333,551	Increase	£18,351
Public deposits	7,313,334	Increase	1,001,128
Other deposits	18,084,776	Decrease	257,463
Government securities	15,811,399	Decrease	100,000
Other securities	17,035,453	Increase	523,672
Notes unemployed	10,028,400	Increase	319,460

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,417,210, being a decrease of £172,640; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,364,506, showing an increase of £172,113 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes, with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£19,364,506	£18,704,177
Reserve	10,947,296	9,724,442
Notes in circulation	23,417,210	23,979,735
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	92½	93⅛
French Rentes	73f. 40c.	70f. 15c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, of Jan. 20, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Jan. 13. Francs.	Jan. 20. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,454,798,500	1,473,146,750
Bank notes to order	43,816,569	42,344,210
Treasury account	171,666,586	159,409,662
Current notes	300,823,200	294,429,977
Current branch banks	40,116,966	43,181,952
Dividends payable	5,388,796	3,816,699
Discounts	1,301,838	1,656,592
Rediscounted	1,305,522	1,305,522
Sundries	17,522,255	11,536,132
Total	2,252,690,761	2,246,478,015
Cash in hand	1,203,181,587	1,198,652,122
Commercial bills over due	342,747	204,211
Commercial not yet due	332,488,029	341,258,478
Commercial branch banks	323,415,904	314,229,940
Advances on bullion	15,971,300	15,598,900
Branch banks	2,440,200	2,548,000
French public securities	20,729,200	20,980,500
Branch banks	9,232,050	9,279,350
On railway shares, &c.	40,210,400	39,876,100
By the branch banks	33,702,800	33,542,150
On Credit Foncier	1,163,500	1,167,600
Branches	1,178,500	1,148,200
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobilies	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,069,184	9,072,534
Expenses and management	14,373	15,561
Sundries	5,975,048	5,748,893
Total	2,252,690,761	2,246,478,015

The aggregate amount of Imports, (other than dry goods and specie,) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 4, 1870, was $3,439,481.

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) for the third week of January, 1870, were as follows:

Freights	$24,236 06
Passengers	20,671 02
Total	$44,907 08

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME to pay for first-class sewing machines by instalments. NEW-YORK MACHINE STITCHING CO., No. 43 Bleeck r-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored boy as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his work; good references can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 30 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or address by mail THOMAS ABBOTT.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AND his wife, situations as waiter and first-class cook; she understands all kinds of French cooking, pastries, game, jellies, &c.; best City references. Call for three days at No. 147 West 24th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal farmer on Long Island, near the City. Inquire of Mr. SQUIRE, at No. 97 Fulton-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

$10, $15. $20. $25.

TO THE LADIES.

Your attention is invited to the COLLINS METAL WATCH AND JEWELRY FACTORY, No. 335 Broadway. These goods are of the newest and richest styles, and are so beautifully gotten up that an Empress would not hesitate to wear them. The Collins Metal is just as good as gold, and costs only one-tenth the price. Call and inspect the goods.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Association of Master Masons, held Feb. 3, 1870, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 51 Liberty-st., it was resolved, that on and after Feb. 7, we will pay to stonemasons and bricklayers ($4) four dollars per day; also to laborers ($2 25) two dollars and twenty-five cents per day, ten hours constituting a day's work.

D. C. WEEKS, Chairman, pro tem.
MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

$100,000 EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,

State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1890. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above issue, is but $760,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1868, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $8,299,975. The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter: Chapter 5, section 1. "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election."

The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned as agents of the city.

Price 90, and interest from Feb. 1.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
Bankers, No. 18 William-st.

FOR SALE, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, RESERVING THE RIGHT OF ADVANCING THE PRICE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

I take pleasure in recommending these bonds with the utmost confidence, having fully investigated their merits, believing them to be in point of securities equal to any other in the market.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

Also, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL........$1,000,000
PAID IN........$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of ten trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.

A. J. G. VANDEVENTER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, is due Jan. 22, and will be received up to Feb. 16. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.

CENTRAL PARK BONDS,

due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSINESS experience, for six years past bookkeeper and cashier for a large house in this City, desires to become associated in a responsible, permanent and active position with a first-class house; an interest desirable, though not essential; satisfactory assurance of ability and integrity given. Address M. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE THIS DATE on Grand Town Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company bonds, and Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company bonds, will be paid at the office of GRANT & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Bank of America, New-York.

JOHN C. PORTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., less United States Government tax, has been declared payable on the capital stock of this Company at its office, No. 13 William-st., on and after Feb. 10, 1870.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,

leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE.

On and after Feb. 1, 1870, the steamers of this Company will leave Pier No. 30 North River at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Boston via Newport and Fall River.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 306 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Mar. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23
Aleppo, Thursday, Feb. 24
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Samaria, Thursd'y, M'ch 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin...$130, gold. Second Cabin...$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris...$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin...$80, gold. Steerage...$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.........Feb. 5
IOWA...............Feb. 12
ANGLIA............Feb. 19
COLUMBIA.......Feb. 26
EUROPA...........Mar. 5
INDIA...............Mar. 12

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).........Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERCEDITA,
Captain STARKEY,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
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NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKES, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 41st-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, brick.
West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
East 46th-st., near 4th-av., brown stone.
West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 49th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, brown stone.
West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
Madison-av., several first-class houses.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

ANSON HUBBELL, REAL ESTATE Broker, No. 586 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., (late S. W. Benedict,) has for sale the best list of houses on Fifth, Madison, Park and Lexington avs. Also on Murray Hill and up-town streets, from 14th-st. to Central Park.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 125 WEST 20th-st., a three-story brick house, with three-story extension, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; is now ready for occupancy, and can be seen from 10 to 3, without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brick house, 20x50, No. 145 West 15th-st., in perfect order; one-half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for three years; will be sold cheap, and possession given on the 15th of April. Apply after 4 o'clock P. M. to WM. H. WARNER, No. 456 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a three-story high-stoop brick house with 12 rooms and all modern improvements; house 21x40, lot 21x98; price $23,000; terms easy; possession May 1. Apply to ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, No. 826 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on West 37th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., in good order, with early possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE four-story brown-stone house on Park-av.; all modern improvements and immediate possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 13 CLINTON-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. A bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE LEASE TO be sold at a great sacrifice. Reason given by calling at premises No. 389 Grand-st.

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF THE MOST desirable houses for sale in the City, can be had by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

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STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR to let—The granite stores, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 33 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—HOUSES, VILLA sites and lots, near station, for sale or to lease by Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON. Address Box No. 2,074, or apply on the premises.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

SPLENDID SUBURBAN HOTEL PROPerty for sale or lease. Send for circular to WEST & FIELD, No. 31 Mercer-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

HOTEL TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Brooklyn, E. D.; the premises known as the Wall House, beautifully situated on a leading street and within twenty-five minutes of Broadway, New-York. For particulars, apply to JOHN TEARE, Real Estate Agent, No. 60 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE FINELY-LIGHTED OFFICES on first floor, and lofts of the new building, Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st. Inquire on the premises, of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. 293, 295 and 297 8th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 142 West 12th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV., A HANDsome four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A FURnished house, having gas, water and all modern improvements, about two acres of land, stable, &c.; within 5 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station. View of the river unsurpassed. Rent, $300 per month. Apply to J. T. ADAMS, No. 130 Pearl-st.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPING.—Below Union-square, for small families which must reside in town, three or four rooms to each. Proposals with references desired so as to adapt to suitable applicants. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story house and stable, No. 117 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st April. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-story high-stoop house with two-story extension, No. 193 West 10th-st., New-York. Rent $2,000; possession March 1.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., with or without steam power. Apply on premises to TATHAM & BROTHERS.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE to let, No. 14 Clinton-place, near Broadway. For terms inquire at No. 10 East 17th-st., before 12 or after 4 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—EITHER FURnished or unfurnished, for two years from next May or June, a small house situated somewhere between 14th and 42d sts., and between 6th and Lexington avs.; parties desirous of renting, are gentleman and his wife, no children; and to anyone having a nice house in the best order, this is an excellent opportunity to get a good tenant at a fair rate. Address, stating location and price, O. P., Box 4,177 Post Office.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE or four rooms above 36th-st. Address H. H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 132 COLUMBIA-ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Thomas A. Morison and Gerrit Smith, executors of Charles M. Olcott, deceased:

COLUMBIA-ST.—The first-class three-story attic and basement brown-stone high-stoop house and extra large lot, No. 132 Columbia-st., west side, 400 feet 3 inches north of Pierrepont-st. House 25x50 feet, in good order, extra well built, all modern conveniences, and commanding one of the finest views of the Bay. Lot 25x150 feet, through to Furman-st., the rear of which is substantially terraced in stone.

For terms and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing above 28th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman. References exchanged. Address with name, H. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

NO. 113 WEST 23D-ST.—THREE HANDsome connecting rooms on first floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 58 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant room, with or without board, (private family,) on reasonable terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Reference exchanged.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A pleasant square room, with board; also, a hall bedroom. References exchanged; terms moderate.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 10 West 25th-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, Feb. 7,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW SPRING SILKS,
IN CHECKS AND STRIPES,
FROM $1 50 UPWARD.
RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
$1 25, TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET BLACK SILKS,
AT MUCH UNDER THE MARKET PRICE.
WE HAVE ALSO MADE LARGE ADDITIONS
TO OUR
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
OF FRESH GOODS, IN EVERY STYLE OF FABRIC, SUITABLE FOR
DEEP AND SECOND MOURNING,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM LONDON, A
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
OF VERY CHOICE COLORING AND DESIGN,
WILL BE OFFERED AT ONE-HALF THE
USUAL COST OF IMPORTATION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, FEB. 7,
THE BALANCE OF
A LINEN IMPORTER'S STOCK
OF
SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
TABLECLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
DOILIES, &c., &c.
A LARGE LOT OF 8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK,
AT 62½ CTS., REDUCED FROM 80 CTS.
A LARGE LOT OF 8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK,
AT 75 CTS., REDUCED FROM 95 CTS.
A LARGE LOT OF 8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK,
AT 90 CTS., REDUCED FROM $1 12½.
ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4
GERMAN TABLECLOTHS,
(VERY HEAVY,) AT ABOUT HALF-PRICE.
WE WILL ALSO OFFER OUR OWN IMPORTATION OF 8-4, 9-4 AND 10-4
BLEACHED BARNSLEY DAMASKS,
(NEW PATTERNS,) AT POPULAR PRICES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF 5-8 NAPKINS AT
$1 PER DOZEN AND UPWARDS.
TOWELS AND TOWELING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION VERY MUCH REDUCED. ALSO,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
OF EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND,
BY THE YARD OR PIECE, AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
OUR CALICO DEPARTMENT
IS NOW REPLETE WITH ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON, IN
FRENCH CAMBRICS AND CHINTZES,
ENGLISH CALICOES, IN NEW DESIGNS,
DOMESTIC PRINTS
IN ALL THE NEW SPRING COLORS, AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
DELAINE ROBES,
BEST QUALITY, 12½ CENTS PER YARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 7,
WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR
STOCK OF
CLOAKS, SUITS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CLOTH CLOAKS AT $14, $18 AND $20.
REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS AT $25.
OPERA CLOAKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ERMINE AND MINK SETS REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
CALICO WALKING SUITS, $3 50 AND $4.
ALPACA WALKING SUITS, $10, $15 AND $20.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2.
LADIES' CHEMISES, 75c.
LADIES' DRAWERS, 75c.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' CORSET COVERS, FROM $1 TO $4.
FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 85c.
VERY FINE FRENCH CORSETS AT $3 50.

MOURNING GOODS.

AS ONLY ONE WEEK REMAINS TO CLOSE OUT PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL,
A FURTHER SACRIFICE WILL BE MADE IN THE FOLLOWING GOODS:
CRAPE CLOTH, 50c. per yard, worth 85c.
CRAPE CLOTH, 70c. per yard, worth $1.
FRENCH CASHMERE, 90c. per yard, worth $1 30.
EMPRESS CLOTH, $1 20 per yard, worth $2.
POPLIN ALPACA, 50c. per yard, worth 70c.
POPLIN ALPACA, 7c. per yard, worth $1.
BLACK ALPACA, 45c. per yard, worth 60c.
WATERPROOF CLOAKING, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
A FULL LINE OF BLACK SILKS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, VAILS, SHAWLS, BONNETS, &c.

W. JACKSON,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY SPRING STRAW GOODS, MACY
MACY SPRING STYLES PARASOLS, MACY
MACY Now open at popular prices. MACY
MACY R. H. MACY, MACY
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MACY Housekeeping Goods, MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods, MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c., MACY
MACY Laces and Embroideries, MACY
MACY Small wares and Trimmings, MACY
MACY Toys and Fancy Goods, MACY
MACY Books and Stationery, MACY
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, viz.:
IRISH LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS AND DOILIES,
FRENCH, GERMAN, BARNSLEY, SCOTCH AND IRISH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS, TOWELINGS, CRASH, &c.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.
DOMESTIC, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, TICKS, &c.
ALSO,
Will open a fresh assortment of
GARNER'S,
FULL 64-SQUARE SELECTED QUALITY PRINTS,
10c. PER YARD.
MANUFACTURER'S PRICE, 11½c. PER YARD.
WAMSUTTAS, REGULAR, 8c. PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL, ON MONDAY, FEB. 7,
MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK
OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, FIVE FRAME, $2 AND $2 25 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS, BEST QUALITY, $3 AND $3 50 PER YARD.
AXMINSTERS AND MOQUETTES, CHOICE DESIGNS, ONLY $4 PER YARD.
CROSSLEY & SONS' ROYAL VELVETS AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC OILCLOTHS, RUGS,
MATS, COCOA MATTING, BOCKINGS,
BAIZES, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 7,
TO PURCHASERS,
ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENTS IN
SILKS, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, EPINGLINES, CHOICE QUALITY AND COLORS.
FRENCH PRINTED PERCALES, PERCALE ROBES, PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES.
SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS.

Our customers and the residents of the neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL.

Extraordinary bargains in Merino Underwear, Hosiery, Ribbons and Dress Trimmings, real Laces and Embroideries. No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, and
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.,
T. W. ROBERTSON'S comedy of
SCHOOL.
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW EFFECTS.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAYTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEAHDEE, HOWARD, TIMONEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, BARNES.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MASKS AND FACES and LOST AT SEA IN REHEARSAL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SIXTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.

SIXTH HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 12, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open

TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,

at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 7.

First night of Offenbach's chef d'œuvre, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. The most successful operatic run on record. Performed at this Theatre last season 110 successive nights, being the success of the day, with the following unprecedented cast:

DROGAN..................MRS. HOWARD PAUL

Genevieve	Gueretti	Brigette	Briot
Sifroy	Girrebeuck	Charles Martel	Duchesne
Golo	Moreau	Bouigsemestu	Rousseau
Grabuge	Genot	Pitou	Edgard
Narcisse	Francis	Christine	Vandauame

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY FROM PARIS.

New costumes. Finest mise en scene ever seen in New-York. Seats for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT...................DIRECTOR

LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES,
LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
THE GREAT NOVELTY PROGRAMME,
REPLETE WITH NEW FEATURES,
and nightly received with great enthusiasm.
THE FOUR DENZERS. HERCULES LIBBY.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
NEW EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC ACTS.
The very successful Equestrian Comicality, entitled
BILLY BUTTON,
introducing the Comic Performing Horses,
RED CLOUD AND DUCROW.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7.

CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSIness clairvoyant; tells past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. No. 159 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

E. MOLLENHAUER'S
GRAND DESCRIPTIVE SYMPHONIC TONE-PAINTING,
"THE PASSIONS,"
will be performed at
STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 12 AND 13, 1870.
THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,

will read Collins' Ode to "The Passions" in connection with this musical composition on Saturday evening.

GRAND CHORUS OF TWO HUNDRED SINGERS.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
CONDUCTOR....Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

To be had at Schubert's, No. 820 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the Brokers' Ticket Branch, No. 160 Broadway under Beebe's; Rullmann's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

1870. 1870.

BAL D'OPERA.
MASQUE ET TRAVESTI.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
☞ THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1870. ☜

Two colossal orchestras will be in attendance under the direction of Messrs. Lander & Grill.

TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.

To be had at the Academy; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; 114 Broadway, and from the Committee.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Fourth week of the gorgeous pantomime of
BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS?
OR, GOLD AT 165. Also the CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

FRIDAY, complimentary testimonial to Mr. James Mace, when Mr. John C. Heenan will appear.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.

THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ACADEMY OF DANCING—LYRIC Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir square.—Mr. TRENOR'S Soiree Dansante THIS (Monday) EVENING, 7th inst., is open to former patrons and families of respectability. Classes continued open for beginners until May 1.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO 24 West 4th-st.—TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, practice for ladies and gentlemen. Six dances taught in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A ROSEWOOD piano of the most elaborate style and finish for sale for $475; wareroom price $800; is 7¼-octave, round corners, and made by most celebrated City makers, with five years' guarantee, and every way a reliable instrument. Apply at BATTERSON'S storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN.
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, IT APpears by due public record that JEREMIAH DUNN, on the 1st day of November last, committed a felonious assault on GERSHON COHEN, Esq., and afterwards was guilty of the homicide of one JAMES LOGAN; and

Whereas, It is represented to me that said DUNN has escaped.

Now, therefore, the Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of due authority, hereby offers a reward of $500 for the arrest of said JEREMIAH DUNN, to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney that the said arrest was obtained on the information given by the claimant or claimants of said reward.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the City of New-York, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 7,
LEFRANC.
Last time of Auber's sparkling opera,
MASANIELLO;
Or, THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI,

which was received with tumultuous applause on Friday evening last, and also at the matinee on Saturday. Sig. LEFRANC in his great role of MASANIELLO, and the following cast:

MLLE LAMI, MLLE. SAND,
Sigs. REYNA, BARILI, REICHARDT, FOSSATI.
GRAND TARANTELLA, by
Mlle. OBERTI, Mlle. BERTHA and Mr. MARWIG.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9—KELLOGG.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR....................Proprietor
MONDAY, Feb. 7, MONDAY,
MONDAY, Feb. 7, MONDAY,
MONDAY, Feb. 7, MONDAY,

First representation of
JOS. C. FOSTER and JOHN E. McDONOUGH'S
Gorgeous spectacular and legendary romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
The Great Dramatic Pageant of the Nineteenth Century.
EVERYTHING NEW,
EVERYTHING NEW,
EVERYTHING NEW,
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,
NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES,
NEW AND ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS,
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC,
NEW AND STARTLING
MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
NEW AND COSTLY JEWELS,
NEW HERALDIC TROPHIES AND BANNERS.
DEVERNA'S
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
The most wonderful, costly and dazzling SCENIC achievement of the age.
First appearance in America of the
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE,
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE,
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
From the Porte St. Martin and Du Chatelet Theatres, Paris.
POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
THREE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.

Seats secured TEN days in advance at the box office of the theatre, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., or at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........AUGUSTIN DALY

SURF.
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
SURF.
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
SURF.
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
SURF.

After a very brilliant run of FIVE WEEKS, Miss OLIVE LOGAN'S racy local comedy of LONG BRANCH SUMMER LIFE AND SUMMER SCENES, will be withdrawn on Saturday evening next,

FAREWELL SURF MATINEE next Saturday at 2.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14,

will be produced, for the first time on any stage, Mr. Augustin Daly's new work of powerful human interest and of contemporaneous society, based upon the reigning sensation of Parisian circles, and entitled

FROU FROU.

TRAIN—TAMMANY TO-NIGHT:— "IRELAND FIRST—CUBA AFTERWARDS."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE LAST NIGHTS AND LAST MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
AMINADAB SLEEK..................GEO. L. FOX
THE SPITFIRE.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT..................GEO. L. FOX
ON MONDAY NEXT,
A NEW VERSION OF HAMLET.
HAMLET................................GEO. L. FOX

TRAIN—"SHOWING UP THE CLERGY!" TAMMANY TO-NIGHT.

APOLLO HALL.
Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
MAC EVOY'S
Great Pictorial and Musical Entertainment,
THE NEW HIBERNICON,
REPRESENTING A TOUR IN IRELAND;
Or, IRELAND IN AMERICA.

This great work of art will be exhibited at the above hall every evening.

Mr. ROBERT BYRNES
AS BARNEY THE GUIDE.

Admission, 35 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

TRAIN—"EXPOSING THE DOCTORS!" TAMMANY TO-NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
(Successor to Barnum's),
BROADWAY, CORNER THIRTIETH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

At 2 daily, To be seen all day.
PILGRIM OF LOVE.
TWO STONE GIANTS.
LIVING ANIMALS.
SUPERB AVIARY.
At 2 daily. To be seen all day.
At 8, evening—FAUST and BLONDES—At 8, evening.

TRAIN—"EXCORIATES THE LAWYERS!" TAMMANY TO-NIGHT.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE American Protestant Coachman's Benevolent Association, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st.

LECTURES

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st., TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock.

THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE.

A geological lecture with a hundred PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS by Professor A. Rohde.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the hall.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Officers and Committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of February, 1870, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.

HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.

Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J. —The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A PARISIAN GENTLEMAN WISHES to exchange lessons during the afternoon. An American Professor would be preferred. PROFESSOR, 56 East 9th-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

THE FIRM OF MOSELEY & TYNBERG is this day dissolved by limitation. W. F. MOSELEY is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

W. F. MOSELEY.
D. TYNBERG.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—$100,000 CAPital.—The above amount wanted to engage in a wholesale business already established; party may be either active or special; good references given. For particulars address with real name Post Office Box No. 5,922, New-York. All communications will be confidential.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE OWNership of a well-known valuable patent medicine; it is well established already, additional capital (about $10,000) being necessary to conduct the business. Address, with real name, G. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $10,000, IN a first-class cash manufactory. For particulars apply at HERBRANDT & ZIMMERMANN'S, No. 2 Duane-st., New-York.

WOMAN'S WORK AND WAGES.

Some of the Wrongs Suffered by Females.

Efforts to Protect the Workingwomen of this City—Sketch of the Union, its Origin, History and Usefulness—Claims of the Institution Upon Public Sympathy.

The tales that have been told and that might be written about the work and the wages of workingwomen are enough, it would seem, to shake the community to its centre to devise means for the improvement of their social condition. But though these tales have been repeated and multiplied year after year, accompanied with details each year more harrowing than the previous one, comparatively little has been effected in the direction of social or domestic improvement or towards increasing the pay of female laborers. Some new avenues of labor have, however, been opened, and of these we shall write hereafter. But for the present the story of one is the experience of thousands. We listen to it at first with mingled pity and surprise; but as we hear it day after day our ears become familiar with its horrors, and we treat it as an idle fancy or a myth of former ages, rather than a living fact of our own city and our own time.

Previous to the Southern rebellion, very little attention had been paid to the condition of either workingmen or women in New-York. But that struggle, which drew forth the richest and choicest gifts from thousands of households, showed that workingwomen were worthy of some attention. It is true that societies had previously existed for ameliorating the condition of the poor, for helping those who evidenced an inclination to help themselves, for protecting the helpless and unfortunate in various ways; but there were really none that sought to improve the condition of women by opening up new avenues of support for them and helping them to become, as far as possible, self-dependent, which is the truest form of independence. So long as women could earn a livelihood only by sewing shirts at six cents each or by becoming domestic servants in private families at $5 or $8 a month, their sphere to choose from was narrowed and the chance of a better future greatly lessened, unless, indeed, marriage or the grave should bring it, the reverse of which is too often true. But if other sources of labor and other avenues of support could be discovered and made available for women, it was believed that a long stride towards the improvement of their moral and social condition would be made.

The activity which prevailed in every department of domestic manufacture during the war to support our large armies and navy, revealed the many ways in which women could be usefully employed. For while two or three millions of their fathers, sons and brothers were absent fighting the battles of the nation, the women tilled the ground and furnished the food and clothing which the former needed, and prepared and packed the cartridges which they used, and displayed a heroism equal to any recorded in history. But the war left many women helpless and dependent upon charity, or their own individual efforts, who had been theretofore comparatively independent. The activity of manufactures had also drawn many women into departments of labor that they had never tried before, and as the wants of the army became supplied, and the work consequent thereon slackened, there was for a time great suffering among them, and it seemed likely to increase unless something practical could be devised for their benefit.

PRELIMINARY EFFORTS.

It was with such a purpose in view, that in the latter part of the Summer and Fall of 1863, Mr. MOSES S. BEACH, and his brother JOSEPH P. BEACH, editors; Mr. DANIEL WALFORD, a workingman; Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, a dry goods merchant, and two or three other New-York citizens, met together frequently. They gave their money and their time freely to the cause. At length matters had so far progressed that a hall was hired in the Bowery, and a series of public meetings were held, which the workingwomen largely attended, and the objects of the association were declared. But the gentlemen were not anxious to be known in the movement lest the women themselves should look upon it as a charity scheme, and, however poor people may be, they do not like the idea of being looked upon or treated as paupers. A few interested workingwomen were therefore enlisted in the movement, and under their auspices ostensibly the public meetings were held. An organization was effected, and officers were elected from among the female ranks. The gentlemen were elected to honorary positions and as managers.

WOMEN AS FEMALE PROTECTORS.

But here the peculiar unfitness of women for legislative or executive duties became apparent. They quarreled among themselves, rival organizations were set up and knocked down, and each abused the other roundly for a time. But the gentlemen were determined that the movement in which they had now become more deeply interested than ever should not die so soon, and in such an unromantic manner. They rallied again, and again held public and private meetings. They resolved to direct the affairs of the association in future themselves. The result is apparent to-day in the position which the Workingwomen's Protective Union holds in the confidence both of the community and of those for whose benefit it was designed and established.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION.

Towards the close of the year 1863, the public mind had been so far awakened to the necessity that existed for such an institution, and the public conscience had been so well educated by frequent references to the subject in the City Press, that it was deemed advisable to call a mass meeting in Cooper Institute. The attendance was large, and several eloquent speeches were made by workingmen and others. But the most eloquent of all were the voiceless statistics that showed the number of hours that women had to labor with needle and thread for barely money enough to purchase food to keep alive the body. Specimens of the work were exhibited to the audience, and the story, if not the song, of the shirt was exemplified before them. The result was a hearty response and a God-speed to the gentlemen engaged, to go forward with their philanthropic work. At this meeting officers were elected. Judge DALY became President; MOSES S. BEACH Treasurer; WM. R. ROBERTS Secretary, and Mrs. M. C. BROOKS, a wealthy lady then residing in Williamsburg, but now living in retirement on the banks of the Hudson, cheerfully accepted the superintendence. All of these officers served, of course, without pay. Mrs. BROOKS, however, had two assistants who received salaries.

In February, (15th,) 1864, rooms were opened at No. 4 New Chambers-street, but the Union did not stay there long. They found more suitable apartments in No. 13 Chambers-street, where they remained a year. They then moved to No. 80 White-street, and stayed two years, and from thence they went to No. 44 Franklin-street, where they remained two years more, and last May Mr. M. S. BEACH purchased the house No. 48 Bleecker-street for the use of the Union, where they are now comfortably and, we presume, permanently established. Amongst its present directors the Union counts such men as James W. Gerard, John D. Wolf, Wm. B. Crosby, (who is at present the Secretary,) Judge Chas. P. Kirkland, Orange Judd, Esq., George W. Matsell, Wm. McKellar, Esqs., and others. Judge DALY still holds the presidency, and Mr. BEACH the treasurership of the institution. Mrs. BROOKS retired from the superintendence after it had been firmly established, and Mrs. M. W. FERRER and Mrs. SEELBACH, (née YATES,) two worthy ladies, who have been connected with the Union since its foundation, now conduct the daily routine business of the office. That their clerical labor alone is not a very easy one may be gathered from the following table, which exhibits the number of applicants requiring registry during each month in the year, from 1865 to 1869 inclusive, together with the total number of persons sent to employments in each month for the five years. This table will enable the reader to understand in what months of the year business is brisk or slack, and when workingwomen are likely to abound or to be in want. It will also be seen that the number of new applications, that is those who have never before applied to the Union for work, last year largely exceed any previous year except 1866—that succeeding the close of the rebellion, although the general total is less. But besides this clerical work there are hundreds of applicants whose cases are treated without any record being made. For instance, poor widows and housekeepers seek the intercession of the Union to get fuel from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction or to get other donations from merchants and storekeepers.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT REQUIRED.

There are also many poor girls broken down with mental anxiety and overwork, who seek medical advice or admission to hospitals. The Union exercises its good offices in procuring the necessary advice and attention, and many a young woman is now alive and comfortable who, but for this timely succor, would be mingling with the clods of the valley. Here is one case in point which just now recurs to memory:

ELLEN M—— was a young woman of about 25 years of age, whose mind and body had been well nigh wasted with physical exertion and mental anxiety to provide for her temporal wants. She called at the office of the Union, in Franklin-street, one day to look for employment. Her pale face, feeble step and haggard appearance generally attracted the attention of the kindly Superintendent, who inquired if she did not need medical care rather than work. She acknowledged that she did, but as she had been out of employment for some time previous, and had but $2 wherewith to buy food or pay for her board in the future, she felt the necessity of work greater than that of rest. The Superintendent at once wrote to Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, of St. Luke's Hospital, and ELLEN was admitted to that institution for one month only, on condition that, whether worse or better, the Hospital should be relieved of its burden by the Workingwomen's Union at the end of that time. The Superintendent agreed, and ELLEN had so far recovered as to be able to accept a situation as housekeeper with a widower in Orient, L. I., as soon as she left the Hospital. She recently visited the Union, and with cheerful face and beaming eyes, informed the ladies of the Union that she had now a comfortable home of her own as the wife of her former employer. The Union has many such cases on its hands every year, but for want of proper recognition of its claims by hospital trustees it cannot do the good that it might in this direction. Every hospital in the City might enlarge the sphere of its usefulness herein without losing its dignity or materially increasing its expenses, and we trust that this notice of the wants of the Workingwomen's Union will awaken a suitable response from some if not all of them.

APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT.

In the accompanying table the upper column for each month denotes the number of new applications, and the lower those who had applied oft and again:

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Month.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total sent to Employment.
January....	398	147	304	128	73	
	899	670	906	677	556	1,652
February....	214	138	218	103	159	
	964	698	776	698	665	1,484
March.......	249	137	169	140	99	
	785	842	806	765	684	1,661
April.......	138	232	131	134	95	
	712	932	871	703	575	1,361
May.........	105	127	99	85	79	
	824	936	821	523	681	1,429
June........	284	129	154	140	72	
	939	807	815	725	650	1,425
July........	153	140	139	90	49	
	581	768	774	780	643	1,112
August......	81	116	102	106	115	
	636	910	751	844	664	1,104
September..	61	106	213	83	134	
	640	750	874	744	650	1,109
October.....	119	223	160	135	223	
	613	925	787	784	597	1,445
November..	127	297	151	184	193	
	593	959	815	663	420	1,055
December..	73	261	97	100	118	
	663	920	717	589	373	717
Total....	10,971	12,170	11,650	10,723	8,807	16,168
Grand total of applicants						63,128

FOILING THE SWINDLERS.

Another and a very important feature of the workings of this Union is the collection of money withheld by employers from working girls upon the most frivolous pretexts. For instance, a manufacturer advertises for ten, twenty or fifty operators to make linen overcoats, or something of that sort, and after keeping them a few days he finds fault with the work, and refuses to pay the women either for their time or trouble. Perhaps one out of a dozen articles is not as well made as it ought to be; the whole are therefore condemned. A new set of hands is then advertised for for the next week's work, and so on. The employer, it will be seen, loses very little more than the cost of advertising, while the workingwomen, who can ill afford it, lose their time and their labor. And this style of petty swindling is not confined alone to operators' employers. Other trades and business persons indulge in it; and, strange to say, women are greater usurers of their own sex than men, and it is more difficult to recover hard-earned money from them than from male employers.

AMOUNTS COLLECTED.

These amounts, in most cases, are very small, and range from fifty cents to $5, but they are sometimes as high as $50 due to one woman by an employer. Before the establishment of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, all those little sums of money, which in the aggregate amounted to a great deal, were lost to the poor women. Now every cent justly due to any woman is collected for her free of any personal expense. The Union's counsel, JOHN H. PARSONS, Esq., of William-street, gives his services free, and spends one or two afternoons of every week at the rooms of the Union to hear complaints and to give legal advice, and the motto of the directors is to spend $50, if need be, to collect fifty cents which may be illegally withheld from any workingwoman. That the public may understand how much good the Union has accomplished in this direction, we transcribe the amounts collected in each year from 1864 to 1869 inclusive, together with the number of complaints on which these collections were made each year.

Year.	Complainants.	Amount Collected.
1864	151	$345 75
1865	85	350 09
1866	144	232 61
1867	244	506 44
1868	241	954 75
1869	328	1,610 80
1870, (January)	..	140 00
Total amount collected		$4,140 44

This, it will be seen, is no inconsiderable sum of money to have kept by fraud from sewing girls and women. And yet this does not cover much more than half the amount collected annually, because women frequently obtain their money by the mere threat of a prosecution by the Union, which of course they never would have received had no such institution existed. Again, other sums are paid upon receipt of a letter from counsel; and during the first two or three years of the Union's existence no adequate record of these collections was kept for the reason that they depended upon volunteer counsel, and they were liable to have a new man every month in the year. But now that Mr. PARSONS has taken such a deep interest in the cause, this branch of its usefulness has become systematized, and all moneys collected are paid into the Union and by it restored to the proper owners, whose receipts in each case are taken therefor. Hence it will be seen that the sums thus collected have nearly doubled in 1868 and 1869, and more than doubled in 1867. It cannot be too thoroughly impressed upon the minds of the parties most interested, the workingwomen, that they might greatly aid the Union and themselves in the collection of these moneys by keeping brief records of the kind of work done, the rates of wages agreed upon, and the time spent in the work of their employers. As it is at present, many of them don't know what month in the year they have worked, nor how long nor for what prices, and it is almost impossible to bring such cases into Court with any prospect of ultimate success.

SUPPORT OF THE UNION.

We presume it is understood that the Workingwomen's Protective Union is a voluntary institution, and supported solely by voluntary contributions and subscriptions. Any person by paying $10 annually may become a member of the Union. In 1868, a dozen gentlemen of this City agreed to subscribe $100 annually, and they have done so regularly since, and others are following their example. The contributions to the Union amounted, in 1863, to $561 50; in 1864, to $2,049 54; in 1865, to $2,484; in 1866, to $1,442 50; in 1867, to $1,373 75, including $601 25, the proceeds of a lecture; in 1868, to $1,815, and in 1869 to $2,127; total receipts of the institution for five years, $11,853 29, or an average of $1,693 36 per annum. Inasmuch as the Union is a purely benevolent institution, it never has money in bank at the end of the year, but is sometimes indebted to its Treasurer, who, however, does not press it for payment. If any other institution in this City can show a better record of so much work accomplished at so little expense, we are not aware of it, and we believe that this institution demands much more public attention in the future than it has received in the past.

In a future article we will classify the several trades and callings at which women are employed in this City, and give some statistics of their number, wages, &c., together with incidents of life among the lowly.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

A Sensational Story Spoiled—Another Logan in Custody.

The mystery attending the unprovoked and inhuman murder of Mr. CHARLES ROGERS in Twelfth-street, on the morning of the 30th of December, 1868, has furnished its full share of sensation and doubt.

The fact that a man named LOGAN was supposed to have committed the murder, and the subsequent arrest of two or three of that name, served to whet the public interest in the tragedy from time to time, and the effect was not lessened by the murder of JAMES LOGAN (No. 2) against whom suspicion had been strongest.

Yesterday afternoon one JENNIE STEELE, a young woman of abandoned character, residing in the tenement house No. 132 Chrystie-street, caused the arrest of EDWARD WILSON, with whom she resided, on a charge of assault and disorderly conduct. The fellow proved to be a ruffian of the worst class and fought desperately against arrest, so that it required the combined efforts of Sergeant DAVENPORT and four officers of the Tenth Precinct to take him into custody.

When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice SCOTT at the Essex Market Police Court, the complainant gave a new interest to the case by asserting that the prisoner's name was not WILSON, but LOGAN, and that he had frequently confessed to her that he was present at the murder of Mr. ROGERS. The Magistrate remanded the accused to a cell, and the Police escorted JENNIE before Inspector DILKS at the Central Office. As the girl did not make a similar statement there, the Inspector refused to notice the story, and allowed JENNIE to go home.

The writer visited the girl at her residence at a later hour, and found that she had sold off all the furniture in her room, which had been removed. When questioned, JENNIE related a pitiful story of sorrow and shame. That she was an orphan and a widow, having come from Baltimore. She had lived with and supported WILSON since July, and that he frequently beat and abused her. His real name was PETER LOGAN, and she averred that he had often spoken of himself as a participant in the ROGERS murder. She professed to have a mortal dread of the fellow whose arrest she had caused, and expressed an intention of leaving for Philadelphia by a late train.

The Police ascertained that WILSON was well known as LOGAN by his associates, who styled him "LOGAN NO. 3." That he had any hand in the murder of ROGERS appears to be impossible, as he in no way answers to the description of either of the men given by the murdered man. LOGAN denies all knowledge of the murder, except through the newspapers, and states that he dropped the name for fear of being arrested when the hue and cry was on foot. Thus the latest sensation is spoiled.

THE NEWARK FRAUDS.

Arrest of the Assistant Auditor—A Forgery Discovered—Contradictory Statement of the City Officials.

The publication of the additional particulars of the alleged frauds on the Newark Treasury, caused a greater excitement, if possible, than the original statement published in these columns on Friday. The denial made on Friday afternoon by the officers of the City Government was widely accepted by the citizens of Newark as proof positive that no forgeries had been committed. The publication of the names of the alleged guilty parties, with the statement made by one of them, led to a more searching investigation than had before been made. The discovery was then made, although the officials professed to have been before cognizant of the fact that the Auditor's books had been tampered with, and that a forged warrant for $178 57 had been presented at the City Treasury on Thursday afternoon. According to the statement of Mr. HARTSHORNE, the Assistant Treasurer, the check was presented by HENRY WEST, and as there was not money enough in the Treasury to cash it, the young man was requested to call again. The paper bore the necessary signature, was made out in proper form and corresponded with an entry made in the books in the Auditor's office. Investigation showed that the forgeries were carefully made, and that subsequently the entry upon the Auditor's book had been erased. This erasure, it is supposed, was made by COLLINS after his failure to get the money on the warrant.

When the proof of the forgery became so plain, a search was instituted for the missing clerk. He was arrested, having remained in secrecy in Newark, and he was placed in custody in the City Hall. He made a full confession of this forgery, but denied having committed any previous ones. WEST has not yet been arrested. His statements concerning the $20,000 forged warrant, are now regarded with considerable suspicion, though it is thought probable that a warrant for that amount was made out and presented. The Auditor's books, however, show no record of a warrant for any such sum. The statement made by WEST, that other forgeries have been committed, and that a large amount of money had been abstracted from the Treasury, has not been disproved, for the investigation of the accounts has not been carried further back than the point at which the last forgery was discovered. WEST's account of the fraud has been somewhat contradictory, and together with the statements of the city officials, which are hardly less ambiguous, it leaves the whole affair enveloped in suspicion.

The report that WEST was examined by Commissioner WHITEHEAD is denied by that gentleman. The Newark *Journal* of last evening, in a leading editorial upon this subject, discredits the statements made by the city officials, and intimates that they have attempted to cover up the frauds. After alluding to WEST's confession of his knowledge of previous frauds upon the city Treasury, it says: "There is a suspicion that the whole dark transaction is to be hushed by the officials at the City Hall. It is due to the Common Council and to the public that a full investigation of the affair shall be made, and measures should be at once taken by the proper authorities to ferret out the affair and bring the culprit or culprits to justice."

Life in Europe and in America—A Lecture by Bayard Taylor.

BAYARD TAYLOR delivered the fifth of the series of lectures for the benefit of the fund for the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors, last evening, at Irving Hall, before a large and appreciative audience, on the subject of "Life in Europe and in America."

Mr. TAYLOR remarked, at the commencement of his address, that the acts of civilized men were performed under different forms of Government. Public order, personal independence, liberty of conscience and of speech, the rights of property and of labor were the foundation stones upon which modern Governments rest. These alone may not always secure prosperity, either to individuals or to communities, but they always render it possible. The needs, hopes, and desires of civilized men are very much the same everywhere, and consequently wherever the weight of public opinion was felt it moved intelligent Governments in the same direction. Here in America our life still bears the marks of the pioneer times. The atmosphere of the backwoods, the struggle with savage man and savage nature had not yet passed away. The early settlers grasped as much of the soil as they could and lived as far apart as possible. In Europe, for several centuries the people had been forced together, crowded into small villages for the sake of security, and these centuries of struggle and convulsion impressed upon them habits which to-day affect their characters and lives. Our most common phrase was "help yourself," while in Europe it was "accommodate yourself to others." Here the cry of the people was "let us alone." There it was "rule and protect us." The practical relations between Europe and America were determined by the facts that in one instance the Government seemed to stand aloof from the individual, while in the other it regulated his education, his labor, and in many countries his habits of life. The difference in this respect brought about a corresponding result. Here there was greater freedom of movements, there was to be found thorough order and perfect security. Mr. TAYLOR then gave a description of the difference in the customs and habits of this country and of Europe, the means of communication, the regulations of employer and employe, and the general condition of civilization. The faults of both systems were that in Europe the Governments, in their desire to protect the people, restrict somewhat the individual liberty, while in America the Government was so anxious to leave the individual free that in many respects it did not afford him sufficient protection. In conclusion, he said that the great object of the American people should be to preserve the individual freedom of its people, not to endeavor to add to it the protection and order to be found in the old countries.

Professor Frobisher's Free Course of Lectures for the People—Readings and Recitations by the Phona Club.

The great hall of the Cooper Union was well filled last evening by a respectable audience, for the purpose of hearing the readings and recitations given by members of the Phona Reading Club, under the direction of Professor J. S. FROBISHER. It was one of a series of free entertainments for the people to be given by this gentleman. The programme was pleasant, comprising poems and humorous anecdotes. "On the Shores of Tennessee," recited by M. C. LOCKWOOD; BROWNING's "Romaunt of the Swan's Nest," delivered by a lady member of the Club; STEPHENS' "Polish Boy," by Mrs. FROBISHER; and the reading of the "Frenchman and Lisping Lady," were well chosen, and elicited goodly rounds of plaudits from the hearers. Miss NETTIE COLLINS' delivery of "No, I Thank You, John," and Miss CLARA F. NORRIS' recital of the scene between Roderick Dhu and Fitz-James, from WALTER SCOTT's *Lady of the Lake*, were also well received. Everybody seemed to have enjoyed the entertainment, and only regretted that there was not a little music to add the charm of variety. No doubt Mr. LEWIS LADNER's lecture on "The Dignity of Labor," which he will deliver next Saturday evening, will attract as large an attendance.

WALL-STREET AROUSED.

The Female Brokers—The First Day's Operations—Manner of their Reception by the "Street"—A Word or Two Concerning the Adventurers.

Wall, Broad and New streets have another sensation, and this time one in which the feeling is unanimous and opinions are not divided. Two women, named respectively Mrs. TENNESSEE CLAFLIN and Mrs. WOODHULL, have leased the offices No. 44 Broad-street, formerly occupied by GRAY, who lately swindled various parties in the street out of $300,000, and have established themselves in business as stock brokers. The scene at their office yesterday beggars description. The place was thronged from early morning until late at night by a crowd of curiosity hunters, who gazed at the females and besieged them with questions. The older and more respectable dealers of the street remained at their offices, discussing the advent of the female financiers in the street, and there was a strong popular feeling against the persons, not so much because women embark in the business of stock brokerage as because of their antecedents.

WHO THEY ARE.

About a year ago, at No. 17 Great Jones-street, the parties who compose the stock brokerage firm of WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & Co. were magnetic physicians and clairvoyants. They charged $25 in advance for their services, advertised largely, and guaranteed wonderful cures. For a time business went on swimmingly. But at last a turn came in the tide. The clairvoyant powers becoming exhausted or discovered to be all humbug, they took another tack and have anchored their craft in Broad-street. At the best such is the strong popular feeling against them that it will be difficult for them to transact any business whatever with other parties. There seems to be something ominous in the rental of the rooms once occupied by GRAY, and whatever transactions they may have will be pretty sharply watched. It is said that Mrs. CLAFLIN has figured notoriously in the West as a medium and clairvoyant. It was reported that Commodore VANDERBILT was assisting them to carry on the business, but this assertion the Commodore's friends stoutly deny.

The scenes of yesterday are, to say the least, disgraceful in the extreme. Insulting remarks and shameful allusions were carried to the ears of the women (who pretended to be very busy in the transaction of their business) by the throng that curiously examined everything in the offices, and who sang and whistled after the fashion of the Bowery pit. A short, speedy winding up of the firm of WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & Co. is predicted.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the Unterrified—The Deterioration of Woman—Mr. Poole on the Ballot—Fashionable Women—Mrs. Blake on the Situation—Miss Anthony's Age Ascertained.

Decidedly the weekly meetings of the Women's Suffrage Association are losing their attractions and interest. Is it because they are confined too closely to the question, or has the barn-like nature of their place of meeting something to do with the cold chill that has come over the frequenters of former meetings? One thing is certain, and that is, the recruits to the ranks who respond to the bland invitation to "pay fifty cents and become a member" are few indeed. Another fact is that no new speakers make their appearance. The same individuals do all the talking that have done it since the meetings began.

Mrs. BLAKE presided over the handful gathered at Union Hall yesterday afternoon. Mrs. CROSBY, being requested to read the minutes, declined to read any such badly written records, so Mrs. BLAKE had to read her own handwriting, which proceeding she characterized as unparliamentary. The records dealt chiefly with mythology, and with what Mrs. BLAKE said and did at the last meeting.

Mrs. HALLOCK, then said there was a question before the house, viz.: Colonel PORTER's inquiry as to whether the American woman had deteriorated? Mrs. HALLOCK thought that both the American men and the American women were deteriorating. American women ought to wear calico and home spun, (the speaker had on silk and velvet,) and bring up their sons and husbands to be honest. "Fashionable women" were a pretty bad lot, and her only hope for "the dandies of her sex," was to get them into training with the suffrage workers. It was evident that American women were deteriorating, for more foreign children were born than American. The mode of education must be changed. When women came to vote, they would put an entirely new aspect on affairs. Yet there was no use in their voting unless they would make things better, more truthful and more honest. Suffrage in itself was of no great importance except as a medium of power to improve others. The speaker thought the Board of Education were unfair in their payment of teachers, for the female teachers have to do the teaching and the male teachers the "muscular" work. She added, "Every one must have seen that a boy was whipped to death in the morning *Tribune*." (Rather a new line of business for a newspaper.) Finally she said that if women teachers were married they were dismissed, and if single they were underpaid, so that they had a pretty hard time of it anyhow.

The resolution for discussion was read:

Whereas, Civilization is a product of mind, the force of which is intelligence; therefore,

Resolved, That this Republic, which is its outgrowth and highest political expression, demands for its stability and progress the practical application of the noblest powers of mind, and, therefore, it is not the physical force of woman on the field of battle which the time demands, but the expression of her intelligence at the ballot box.

Before discussing this resolution Mrs. HALLOCK said she had forgotten to make a remark, and she then stated her belief in coöperation, especially on the suffrage question. Mr. POOLE made some remarks on his resolution, to the effect that we must have women in Government. Women were not naturally patriotic. He talked at some length on revolution, blood, the flag, our institutions, &c., and wanted women to be proud of our judges and governors. Women made better jury*men* than men. He had received a new revelation about women at the Firemen's ball. Women with dresses two or three yards long, and dancing round and square dances, seemed to embody the civilization of the day. A woman who could steer around in the tangled mazes of the ball room had brains enough to vote. Mr. POOLE used the word government twenty-nine times.

Mrs. BLAKE then flew off at a tangent from the resolution and remarked that she had known a man nicknamed "Old Scratch" who had a pleasant way of kicking his visitors down stairs. She thought most of our laws offered a premium on celibacy. She then said she did not think women were deteriorating. No woman now-a-days would think of dressing as our grandmothers did. "They wore calico gowns, silk stockings, slippers and but few underclothes in midwinter." Woman now educated all her powers to "catch a husband," and then she became a mere domestic drudge. The man was always called a "victim," (a lady remarked that the woman was sacrificed.) "Our educated women debased the industrial products of our country."(!) The sphere of men was where muscles and sinews were required and women should be "clerks" and merchants. Two-thirds of the insane were women and two-thirds of the criminals men. The proposition that women when they are married should be devoted to their children was absurd.

Mrs. HALLOCK gave notice of a donation party to call on Miss ANTHONY on the evening of Feb. 15. Donations of all kinds, from a spool of cotton to a $1,000 bond would be acceptable, but especially new subscriptions to the *Revolution*. Mrs. HALLOCK then said the object of these weekly meetings was to make women talk, and she did not care if they did not say anything great or good.

A lady present wanted more men in the insane asylums. Mrs. BLAKE announced that the next meeting would be more formal as to programme, &c. She explained that the object of announcing these meetings to begin at 2 and not beginning until half-past was on the same plan that the theatres adopted, "Doors open" half an hour before the meeting begins. A lady suggested, *sotto voce*, that at the next meeting they engage the two-headed girl to speak, and the meeting adjourned.

Temperance Anniversary.

Last evening Marion Division No. 34, S. of T., of this City, celebrated its anniversary at Steinway Hall in the presence of an audience of fair proportions. G. W. P. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., presided, and the members of the Division—ladies and gentlemen—occupied the platform with him, making a creditable appearance. The following programme was delivered in a manner that won the hearty applause of the audience:

PART I.

1. Grand Opening Ode and Chorus—Brothers and Sisters of Marion.
2. Salutatory—Rev. Stephen Merritt, G. W. P.
3. Organ—Professor Walter Russell Johnston.
4. Song—Bella Heizman.
5. Song—Brother Jerome Lawrence, of Marion.
6. Address—Hon. Horace Greeley.
7. Song, (in character, by special request)—Miss H. E. Roberts, of Marion.
8. Solo, English Concertina—Professor A. Sedgwick.
9. Improvisations—Professor W. B. Harrison.
10. Glee—Marion Glee Club.
11. Song—The Infant Phenomena, Willie Ward.

PART II.

1. Organ—Professor Walter Russell Johnston.
2. Duet—Professor A. S. Roe, Jr., and Bella Heizman.
3. Burlesque Lecture, "Woman's Rights"—Professor W. B. Harrison.
4. Duet—Mr. W. Downs and Mrs. Roberts, of Marion.
5. Song—Mr. I. H. Bryant.
6. Address—Colonel E. Z. C. Judson, ("Ned Buntline.")
7. Song—Mrs. Roberts, of Marion.
8. Recitation—Professor N. H. Nickerson, of Marion.
9. Grand Finale, "Good Night"—Marion Glee Club, concluding with the Doxology.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday the examination in the case of NORRIS LOZEE, recently arrested on a charge of committing whisky frauds, was adjourned until Tuesday, in consequence of the absence of the Government witnesses.

Adjournments were made yesterday in the cases of MORRIS S. HILL, the alleged defaulting cashier of the Drovers' and Farmers' Bank at Somers, Westchester County, and of J. W. STONEBRIDGE, arrested on a charge of embezzling letters while in the employ of the Post Office Department.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, PETER SCULLY was arraigned on a charge of breaking into the clothing establishment of MARTIN T. CODY, No. 23 East Fifteenth-street, on the night of the 3d inst., and stealing property to the amount of $1,300. The prisoner effected an entrance into the premises by breaking the fan-sash, and was making away with the spoils when Officer LITTLE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, put in an appearance and immediately placed him under arrest. The articles found in the prisoner's possession were recognized by Mr. CODY as those stolen from his store. The prisoner was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

CHARLES WILLIAMS was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with breaking into the liquor store of WILLIAM HALLWIG, No. 226 Third-avenue, on the previous evening, and stealing $35. The prisoner was discovered in the store after having, in the most systematic and professional manner, cut a hole in the floor, from the basement with a brace and bit, a chisel and a small saw. He confessed his guilt and was fully committed for trial.

Yesterday morning Mrs. JULIANA WINTER, of No. 496 West Forty-eighth-street, visited the Bleecker-street Savings Bank for the purpose of depositing $900, which she carried in an inclosed package in her pocket. There was a large crowd in the bank, and she was some time in reaching the counter. When she did so she found that she had no money to deposit, as the package containing all of her capital had been abstracted. She could give no description of any one near her who was likely to be the thief, and there is little hope that she will recover any of her property.

At an early hour yesterday morning JOHN ROBINSON and WM. HENRY, both colored, quarreled at No. 191 Mulberry-street, and came to blows. During the struggle ROBINSON drew a revolver, and shot his opponent in the left arm. The assailant was arrested, and being arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, was fully committed for trial.

Officer JAMES MCINTEE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested JOHN NEVINS, KATE PATERSON and ELLEN NEVINS, on a charge of assault while discharging his duty as a Police officer. When the accused were arraigned before Justice DOWLING the complainant stated that the male prisoner had struck him several times on the head, and the women cut his head with pewter mugs. The prisoners were remanded for examination.

JOHN L. ALLENBOCH was arrested and arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday on the complaint of EUSEBIO PERALES, of No. 141 Macdougal-street, who accused him of having, in company with two men named HART and BRILBAUER, stolen a desk, six chairs, a bale of tobacco and two cases of tobacco, together valued at $218, which had been removed from complainant's office on the 1st inst. The accused was remanded.

MARGARET SMITH, of No. 68 New Chambers-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, on a charge of stealing $300 in money from the person of MICHAEL P. WALSH, of Long Island City, whom she had induced to accompany her home. The woman was held for trial.

The following are the vital statistics of the past week: Deaths, 459; marriages, 105; births, 424; still births, 38.

JOHN O'BRIEN, a laborer employed on the schooner *Palmer*, lying at Pier No. 21 East River, had his arm broken yesterday by a block falling upon him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The police made the following arrests during the past week: Saturday, Jan. 29, 206; Sunday, Jan. 30, 107; Monday, Jan. 31, 207; Tuesday, Feb. 1, 191; Wednesday, Feb. 2, 195; Thursday, Feb. 3, 167; Friday, Feb. 4, 214. Total, 1,289.

GEORGE HILBUR, a tin roofer, fell from the second story of the building at the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Park-avenue to the cellar, yesterday, and broke his collar bone. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Judge COX, PAULINE MAURISIER was held to answer for the larceny of $1,700 worth of jewelry, the property of MARION E. BARAF, on the previous day.

VINCENT ZAPRESA, a seaman, fell through the hatchway of the ship *Le Ismadea*, at pier No. 7 East River, on Friday night, and sustained injuries which resulted in death yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

A fine concert is to be given in aid of the excellent and deserving institution known as the Home for Friendless Women, No. 86 West Fourth-street, at Steinway Hall, on the 15th inst.

The journeymen bakers held their annual ball last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock and was continued up to an advanced hour this morning.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. PATRICK LYNCH, of No. 73 Mulberry-street, sent a small boy to the National Trust Company's office, corner of Worth-street and Broadway, with the sum of $300 to deposit. The messenger arrived safely in the office and placed the money on the receiving teller's desk, who on reaching over for it saw the bills suddenly disappear. The thief is supposed to be a man who stood near the desk at the time, and who escaped. He is 30 years of age, wore a fur cap, light pants, black overcoat, and had black side whiskers.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which they dismissed from the Department JOHN L. MARVIN, of the Fourth Precinct, who was off post from 12:35 to 1:55 A. M., and when found was coming out of a saloon.

There was a private meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon, at which Dr. HARRIS was authorized to vacate and disinfect all cellars and other places where relapsing fever has appeared.

A fire broke out in the third floor of No. 781 Broadway last night, occupied by WILLIAM SPENCE, hair manufacturer, caused by a lighted match being thrown on the floor. Damage, $150. Insured.

BROOKLYN.

The funeral of the late Judge SAMUEL E. JOHNSON took place at the Church of the Holy Trinity yesterday. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. TERRY, Rev. Messrs. NEWTON and SPOFFORD. The body was subsequently interred at Green-Wood.

About 1 o'clock on Friday a respectable-looking young man, about 22 years of age, presented himself at the Brooklyn National City Bank with a check for certification, which purported to have been drawn upon the bank for $4,342 by Messrs. JOSEPH O'BRIEN & Co., dry-goods dealers in Atlantic-street, who did business with the bank. The check seemed to be genuine, so it was certified. Soon afterwards the teller discovered he had made a mistake, and notice was sent to all the banks in Brooklyn and New-York. The check has not been heard from since.

The land around the Flatbush Penitentiary, which the Supervisors propose to sell, consists of about thirty-eight acres, which, when cut up into 500 lots of 20x100 feet each at $300, will bring to the county $150,000. For persons who desire to live at a short distance from Prospect Park, and who have no objections to living near a penitentiary, there is an excellent opportunity to become owners of real estate.

PATRICK JOYCE, a junk dealer, and MARGARET CAMPBELL, wife of another junk dealer, were arrested yesterday and taken before Justice DELMAR on a charge of receiving stolen goods. They were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JAMES COX and JOHN MARSHALL were observed trying doors in Bridge and Willoughby streets a few evenings since, and were arrested. Justice WALSH held them to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of suspicion of attempted burglary.

Detectives DENTON and FROST caught a man, who refused to give his name, with his hand in a lady's pocket, at Holy Trinity Church, on Saturday, during the funeral ceremonies of the late Judge JOHNSON.

On Friday evening the inevitable butcher's cart made its appearance in front of the grocery store of Mr. BROWER, No. 183 Fourth-street, E. D., and its drivers took on board a firkin of butter, weighing ninety-two pounds, valued at $45, and drove off with it.

Coroner JONES held an inquest yesterday on the body of the late O. N. BOSTWICK, and the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by taking a dose of strychnine, at his own hands, while laboring under mental depression, caused by domestic affliction in the loss of his very amiable wife.

The Police made 359 arrests during the past week.

LONG ISLAND.

The firm of H. & D. MAMLOCK, of Huntington, whose store was robbed and burned some time ago, have brought suit against the following insurance companies to recover the amount of their policies: Security Company, $4,000; Yonkers and New-York Company, $2,500; Manhattan Company, $2,000; Jefferson Company, $2,000.

A telegraph company has been formed in Huntington with C. T. DURYEA, THOMAS AITKIN, and WM. A. CONANT as a Board of Trustees. It is to be known as the Huntington Telegraph Company, and is to be connected with the Western Union Company's line.

Rev. FREDERICK SHEARER, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Southampton, is about to leave his parish, having accepted the appointment of Secretary of the American Tract Society for the region west of the Rocky Mountains, extending from Alaska to Mexico.

On Thursday night ALONZO PETTIT, of Hempstead, drove up to Rockville Centre to deliver some liquors, and while in the barroom his horse and wagon were stolen, and no clue to the thieves or property has since been obtained.

The Mormons have left Baldwinsville and gone further east. They made a halt in Patchogue, but not being able to procure a lecture hall they were compelled to proceed further on.

Mr. E. B. LITCHFIELD has promised to donate twenty acres of land and $2,000 to the Methodist Campmeeting Committee if they will locate in Babylon.

A new paper, to be called the *Passwood*, is about to be started at Sag Harbor. This will make fourteen papers published in Suffolk County.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual report of the Chief of Police of Newark shows that the entire force numbers 110 officers and men. The arrests during the past year amounted to 4,096, one of which was for murder.

The inquest on the body of GEORGE WANAMAKER, who was killed on the Erie Railroad at the west end of the tunnel, on Saturday night, has just been concluded, and a verdict rendered censuring the Company for running a locomotive intended for repairing. The conductor, WM. JONES, was likewise censured.

A new depot, a Presbyterian church, and several large stores, are about being erected in the village of Summit.

At about 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the glue factory on Union Hill, back of Hoboken. Property valued at $30,000 was destroyed.

A Safety Stove for Railway Cars.

An interesting experiment as to the merits of a patent railway safety stove took place at the car factory of Mr. CUMMINGS, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. The patentees of the invention are Messrs. E. M. GRANT & Co. The experiment was regarded as a very successful one. The invention consists of a stove having a square hollow basin underneath, which is filled with water. At each corner of this basin, inside the stove, is an aperture in which is loosely placed a piece of cast iron. Should a collision or other accident occur, by which the stove is upset, these caps fly off and allow the water in the basin to flow into the fire and extinguish it. In the upper part of the chamber there is an automatic valve which, when the stove is upset, closes the aperture leading to the smoke escape, thus preventing the escape of sparks in that direction. The whole apparatus is covered with a sheet-iron jacket that acts as a radiator when the stove is in practical use. The fire was extinguished, under most unfavorable circumstances, yesterday, in thirty-five minutes.

Safe Burglars at Work—A Bold Operation Interrupted.

Last evening three burglars forced their way into the office of JOHN HEITNER, diamond broker, on the second floor of No. 615 Broadway, and proceeded to drill a hole in the safe. They then filled the aperture with powder and affixed a fuse preparatory to blowing the safe open. Unfortunately for their enterprise the noise made by them was heard by the occupants of the lower floor, who, on going up stairs met the thieves coming down. A messenger was dispatched to Police Headquarters, when the German Detective, Mr. TIEMANN ran over to the scene of operations, but was too late to catch any of the gang, only securing some of their tools. As in many other cases of this kind, the detective endeavored to suppress the facts, which only gained publicity by accident.

Personal.

Ex-Postmaster-General A. W. Randall and Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, of Washington; Hon. Lyman Klapp, of Providence, and Hon. Samuel Waller, of Seneca Falls, are at the Astor House. Governor John T. Hoffman, of New-York, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon J. F. Joy, of Detroit; Hon. Charles Van Benthuysen, of Albany, and Hon. W. E. Livingston, of Lowell, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Governor Hoffman yesterday paid a visit to the new Court House and inspected the different rooms.

Extensive Fire in Maiden-Lane—Loss $25,000.

About 9 o'clock last night flames were discovered in the four-story building Nos. 64 and 66 Maiden-lane, fronting also on William and Liberty streets. Excepting the basement, the entire building is occupied by BELLIS & JACQUES, wholesale dealers in willow ware, and as the stock afforded abundant food for the element, the firemen failed to extinguish the flames until a damage of $20,000 had been occasioned. This loss is understood to be covered by insurance. Messrs. MUNDAY & LUCK occupy the basement as a restaurant, and lose $300 by fire and water; also insured. The building was damaged to the extent of $4,000. Premises No. 68 was also injured, and the following losses sustained: First floor and basement, THOS. WEDDLE & Co., paints, $150; second floor, J. CHRISTADORA, perfumery, $200; third and fourth floors, TRADELLA & Co., vermicelli, $100. All covered by insurances. Origin of fire as yet unknown.

A Man Falls One Hundred Feet at the Hoosac Tunnel.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 5.

Yesterday a man, whose name we have not learned, engaged in the work on the Hoosac Tunnel, fell down the central shaft a distance of one hundred feet, but remarkable to relate, was not killed by the mishap, though he was, of course, horribly mangled and probably cannot survive. One of his legs was twice broken, and he was otherwise seriously injured.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 5—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87⅛; 1865, old, 86⅞; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¼. Erie Railway Shares, 20½; Illinois Centrals, 104¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Liverpool markets are again delayed, and the figures herewith given are the closing of last evening:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—Evening.—COTTON—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat, 7s. 5d.@7s. 6d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western and 8s. 4d. for Red Winter.

PRODUCE.—Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 11⅛d. for refined. Turpentine, 30s. per cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 5—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92¾ for the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87⅛; 1865, old, 86⅞; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¼. Stocks firm; Erie Railway Shares, 20½; Illinois Centrals, 104¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Upland, 11⅝d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The receipts of Cotton at this port for the week ending Thursday night last, were 90,000 bales, of which 60,000 were American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 7s. 4d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 73f. 70c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged.

BREMEN, Feb. 5.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Feb. 5.—Petroleum closed firm last night at 15 marc bancos 12 schilling.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm but quiet.

HAVRE, Feb. 5.—Cotton opened quiet both on spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 92⅛ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—Petroleum closed heavy and unchanged.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 73f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—The Cotton market closed with a downward tendency; Middling Upland, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. Pork has declined to 97s. 6d.; Lard, 72s. 6d.; Tallow, 44s. 3d. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Feb. 5—Evening.—Cotton closed flat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 138½f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 137½.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 5—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	14
Halifax		Clear	8
Portland	S.	Clear	2
Boston	N.	Cloudy	23
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	27
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	27
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	30
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	30
Richmond	N. E.	Sleet Storm	30
Charleston	N. E.	Cloudy	43
Savannah	N. N. W.	Cloudy	48
Augusta, Ga.	N. E.	Cloudy	47
Oswego	N. W.	Clear	11
Buffalo		Clear	20
Pittsburg		Clear	23
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	21
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	38
Mobile	N.	Cloudy	45
New-Orleans	E.	Cloudy	47
Key West		Cloudy	60
Havana	S. E.	Clear	75

[Advertisement.]
TRAIN'S SEVENTH SENSATION SERMON, "TAMMANY" TO-NIGHT—"Restellism or Infanticide!"

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 5—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—M. Joseph, C. E. Granes, W. E. Harvard, A. H. Kling, Mr. White, Frederick M. Morehead, Joseph Chadwick, L. B. Spencer, Robt. Sedgewick, Mr. Tibbitts, Thos. Irving, S. Lawrent, Wm. C. Davids, John Hayes, Geo. L. Marsden, Rich. Mansfield, Fred. Norman, Geo. Tate, Jas. Clinton, Jas. Ward, Jas. Ritchie.

FEB. 5—*In steamship Periere, for Havre via Brest.*—Leonard W. Jerome, Constant Mayer, C. K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Connelly nee Hodnett, Miss Donovan, Mr. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Pheonix Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Riley and servant, Mr. Ferran, Henry Nuschler, Mr. Cluze, A. Sturee, J. F. Cowan, J. H. Ehrlicher, Mrs. Isabella Wetherill, Miss Wetherill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Revilla and daughter, W. E. C. Moorhead, Alfred Vezin, Miss Alice Grant, Mme. A. Baillard, Mme. Valadier, A. Saltzman, C. Volney King, R. V. Grahame, Mr. Pinkcombe, Mr. Kane, Antoine Cokino, W. W. Lewis, D. Austrian, Mr. Levy, S. Granville, D. S. Spaulding, Mr. Casamyon, Mr. Bienaims, Mme. Berrod, Alfred Thuillier, A. Garden, Mr. Reuben, Mme. A. Risarelli, Mme. H. Rizarelli, A. Gard, Mr. Besson, Mr. Feillot, Mme. Witeman, O. H. Kah, Mr. Grosholtz, Wm. H. Whitley, Mr. and Mrs. Schildneck and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Daremont, E. Domon, I. E. Marce.

FEB. 5—*In steamship Cambria, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Abbey, Geo. McKee, Hugh McCutcheon, Wm. Moore, G. Peyton, Jessie Taggart, Mrs. Orr and 2 children, John Davidson, M. Ratigan, Wm. Stewart, and others in the steerage.

FEB. 5—*In steamship Virginia, for Liverpool.*—A. Jourdan and lady, Mrs. Blackwell, Miss E. Blackwell, Miss S. Blackwell, Miss M. Blackwell, Master Thos. Blackwell, A. Blackwell, Master R. Blackwell and servant, T. A. Humpson, Captain Hardy, C. M. Marelo, Richard Somerton, Chas. Marshall, Rich. Gordon.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—C. Palmer, G. L. Jordan, Miss A. E. Jordan and maid, Mrs. J. Wentworth, Dr. J. Mairs, P. Freeman, Miss M. Freeman, H. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. L. Coates, Miss M. C. Bell, Miss M. L. Bell, John Neilson, Dr. E. P. Abbe, Hor. Hathaway, M. Howland, O. N. Prescott, Mrs. C. M. Wood, Mrs. Kimberly, Lieutenant A. J. Melchort and wife, Miss Mary Hanlon, James M. Bonsoll, T. B. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Glover, W. T. Raymond, Henry Bodge and wife, J. W. French, wife and child, S. Loeb, J. S. Church, W. J. Osborne, A. W. Benson, Mrs. J. J. Floyd, Colonel and Mrs. and Master Dudley, Albert Graaf, H. C. Day, B. C. Bostwick, H. C. Crehove, A. Davis, B. C. Hooker, W. M. Wilson, Charles Wade, Mrs. M. Miller, Dr. Scherser, J. S. Ward, wife and son, Miss Foster and maid, S. T. Suit, B. P. Cunningham and lady, J. Paterson, lady and family, Miss Balfour, O. Brown, A. Jackson, J. S. Belcher, G. W. Palmer.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 5—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Carnelly, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Oaksmith, Miss Coyne, Rev. D. O'Brien.

FEB. 5—*In steamship Cambria, from Hamburg.*—Julius Goetz, E. Milberg, C. Vallmann, H. Pastor, A. Weinberg, George Marcus, Dr. Stegmann, Mrs. C. Stedenberg, H. Edye, J. Mendel, J. F. Rehfeld, K. Frosberg.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston.—John M. Denton, Miss Ellis, J. L. Rose and wife, L. M. Haskins and wife, Geo. Von Hollen, Master Von Hollen, J. G. Williams, N. Britton, J. Vreeland, L. Wittpen, wife and nurse, Miss Murray, A. B. Nichol, Jas. Lanigan, Captain Gadsden, H. Cutting, Samuel Ritta, J. Curran, J. Sullivan, Mary Williams, Thos. Harris, Leonard Puncelt, Robt. Montgomery, R. Wolf, Wm. D. Canney.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah.—John E. Barlow, J. Harrington, A. M. Harrington, Captain W. A. Ramlett, Daniel Robeson, H. C. Kinney, Miss E. Whitney, Miss E. Ome, Edward Burke, A. Revaelet, L. Revaelet, Mrs. Campbell and child, Captain J. B. Hildreth, Chas. J. Simons and lady, F. R. Clarke, Fred. Samuels, Mrs. F. Reed, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Bendeheim.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets..... 5 23 | Moon sets..11 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

Arrived.

Steamship Nemesis, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool Jan. 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 173 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Jan. 28, lat. 49 14, lon. 39 33, passed an Allan steamer, bound E.; Feb. 3, lat. 41 36, lon. 63, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 41 05, lon. 66 19, exchanged signals with a North German steamer, bound E.

Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, Dec. 24, with mdse. and 47 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. From Dec. 27 to Jan. 19, experienced a succession of heavy westerly gales, the decks being flooded with water nearly the whole time; Jan. 9, John Hay, colored seaman, died of congestion of the brain.

Bark Pallas, (N. G.,) Meyerdirck, Newcastle, Eng., Oct. 25, via Nieuwediep Dec. 24, with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Herman Koop & Co. Oct. 27, in the North Sea, experienced a heavy N. W. gale, during which lost and split sails and sprung aleak, and was obliged to put into Nieuwediep for repairs.

Brig Geo. E. Prescott, Buckminster, for Vinalhaven.

Schr. Impulse, Barker, of and from Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with 168 tons plaster Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Lucy Johnes, Muncy, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Uncas, Morgan, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Hills, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ellwood Doron, Chase, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henrietta, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. S. Bushnell, Mayo, Elizabethport, for Havana.

Schr. Chas. Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Evelyn, Williams, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. S. P. Godwing, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgron, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anna Frye, Smith, Calais, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Freddie Waters, Atwood, Portland, Me., with barley to Waydell & Co.

Schr. John S. Ingraham, (new,) Packer, Rockland, with stone to J. S. Ingraham.

Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Retton, New-Haven.

Schr. Haze, McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Mayo, New-Haven.

Schr. A. F. Kinberg, Wilson, New-Haven.

Schr. J. P. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Godwin, Fall River.

Schr. Mail, Mead, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Deutschland, for Bremen; Pereire, for Havre; City of London and Virginia, for Liverpool; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; George Washington, Crescent City, and De Soto, for New-Orleans; Mercedita, for Fernandina; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Ella S. Terry, for Newbern; W. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; brigs James Miller, for Sagua; Mary E. Leighton, for Cardenas; schr. Mary E. Amsden, for Sagua.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5.—Sld. steamers Champion, New-York; Maryland, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 5.—Arr. steamer Falcon, Baltimore, for Charleston; steamer Rotary and bark C. H. Rogers, Baltimore, for Cuba; schrs. Bailey and Margaret, Baltimore, for the West Indies.

The northeast storm still prevails.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 3, A. M.—Arr. brig Whitaker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Impulse, (Br.,) Sardinia, and American Eagle.

P. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. brig Hattie B.

Wind N. E., blowing fresh; snowing.

4th, A. M.—No arrivals.

Wind N. E., cloudy; blowing fresh.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 5.—Sld. steamer Norfolk, for Philadelphia; Niagara, for New-York; Lawrence, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 5.—Arr. steamship Virgo, New-York.

Cld. steamships Fannie, Baltimore; Huntsville and San Jacinto, New-York; schrs. Winnebago, Fernandina; Bell, New-Smyrna; Annie Valentine, Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Arr. ship Mary Bunedell, from Liverpool.

Cld. ships Asa Eldridge, for Manillo, and Coratus Magnus, for Callao.

Sld. ships S. G. Reed, for Hong Kong; Daniel Marcy, for Manilla; Coralus Magnus, for Callao, and Ontario, for Valparaiso.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 5.—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Fanny Fothergill, (Br.,) Hughes, from Rio Janeiro 4th, reports having strong N. E. gales the latter part of the passage; Dec. 17, crossed the equator in lon. 37 42; Feb. 1, 20 miles W. N. W. from Hatteras, in a heavy squall with sleet, during which split foretopsail and mainmast; 2d, was obliged to heave to in a N. E. gale, with a heavy cross sea, which washed everything adrift about decks.

Spoken, &c.

Adelaide Mary—Br. bark, from Liverpool for ——, 35 ds. out, Dec. 9, lat. 9 25 S., lon. 35 12.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—The steamship Imperatrice sailed for Vera Cruz to-day.

The steamship City of Mexico will sail for New-York at noon to-morrow.

Marine Disasters.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 1.—The following vessels have arrived here in distress:

The brig Mary Rice, from Philadelphia for Laguayra, with her mast sprung. Her cargo is being discharged.

The brig Wiley E. Smith, from Martinique for New-York, with sugar, leaking. Her cargo is also being discharged.

The bark Welden, from Marseilles for New-York, leaking.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 5.—The steamship Nevada, from New-York, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The bark Jessie Campbell, of Weymouth, N. S., Captain Ameron, from New-York Dec. 19 for Bristol, Eng., foundered at sea, in lat. 42, lon. 30, on the 4th of January. All hands were saved.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS, NOS. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., (near Broadway.)—The most luxurious system of bathing in the world. These baths are constructed of the best Italian marble, and are the most extensive in the United States. For colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c., &c., they afford certain and speedy relief. The water used is taken direct from the Croton mains; daily consumption over 10,000 gallons. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Ladies' hours, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays and holidays, for gentlemen only, 7 to 12 A. M.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.